

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 17, 1931

No. 16



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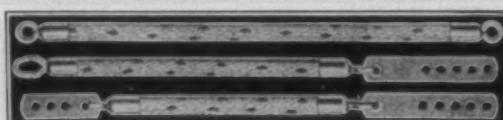
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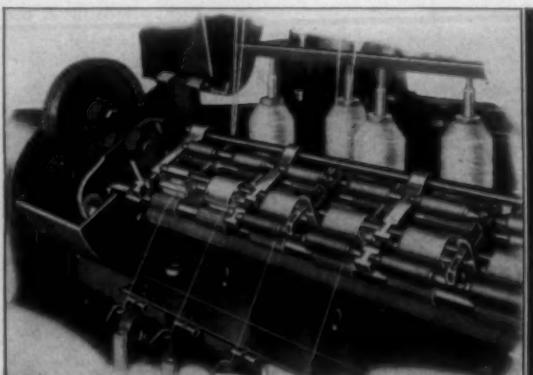
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"The work is great and large,  
and we are separated on the wall,  
one far from another."

*Nehemiah IV, 19*

EVEN today, men and industries are separated "one far from another," yet never was the need for understanding and interchange of knowledge more important.

In this work that verily "is great and large" the Engineer, by his contact with the equipment and methods of diverse industries, frequently is able to adapt and co-ordinate the ideas and instruments of one industry with those of another totally unrelated—to the measurable benefit and profit of his client.

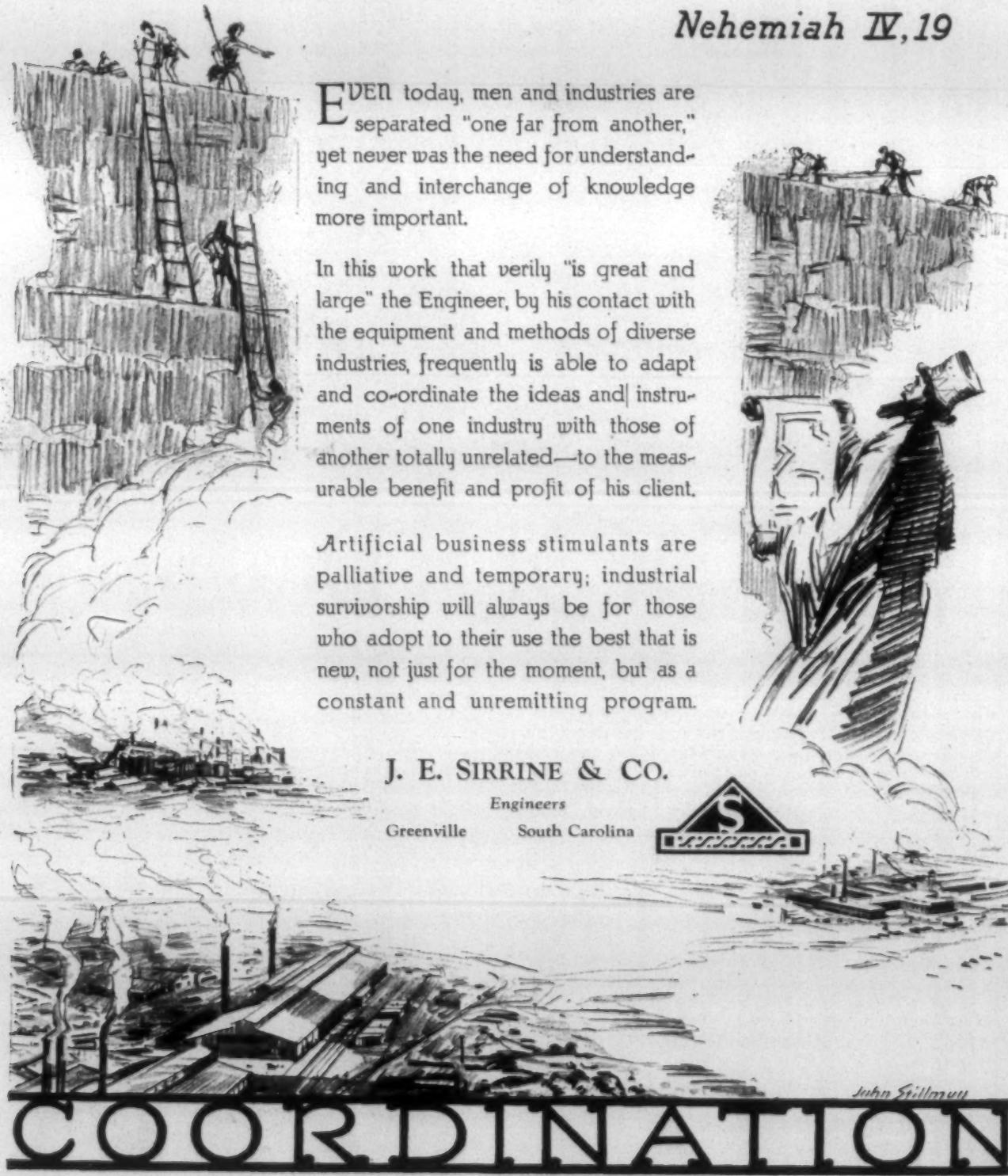
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 17, 1931

No. 16

## Textile Industry and the Anti-Trust Laws\*

BY WALKER D. HINES

Formerly Chairman of the Board of The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

IT is the cotton textile industry which I shall utilize as the background for my talk.

The most enlightening approach will be to consider certain outstanding facts.

### THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON

Let us first look at the raw material. In this case it is cotton, almost exclusively grown on American farms as far as our cotton mills are concerned. Our domestic cotton crop goes into domestic consumption to the extent of about 45 per cent, the other 55 per cent being exported. This heavy export has to meet the competition of cotton grown in the rest of the world. At present the world supply of cotton is greatly in excess of the demand, and our farmers are suffering accordingly from a grossly unremunerative price and are in urgent need of an expansion of the demand for cotton goods. The domestic production may easily vary in a single year within a range of 30 to 40 per cent principally on account of favorable or unfavorable weather conditions. The price in a single year has frequently gone down or up as much as 50 per cent. Raw cotton is thus one of the most speculative commodities in the world's markets. If the mill gets cheap cotton, it is likely to feel that it can afford to sell its goods correspondingly cheap even though the price of cotton thereafter radically increases. If the mill has bought cotton when the price was relatively high and the price afterwards diminishes, the mill nevertheless feels impelled to make its prices for goods on the basis of the reduced price of cotton. The practical result is that this highly fluctuating factor almost invariably works toward depressing the price for cotton goods. This is true because there are generally some mills which have relatively cheap cotton and their prices on goods are followed by the mills whose cotton costs more.

### THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON

As to the manufacture of cotton goods, we have in this country and in the world a great excess capacity. This has been due in this country, at least in large part, to the running of cotton mills night and day largely with

the labor of women and minors. Excess capacity has also resulted in part from mechanical improvements in the last few years greatly increasing the productivity of the mill unit. The result is that the potential capacity of the mills, if working in large part night and day, is far in excess of any probable demand and there is a constant temptation for mills to try to reduce their overhead costs per unit of production by forcing additional production on the market with the result that there is an almost continuous breaking down of prices of cotton goods to the point where the full cost of production cannot be realized. There is frequently a temptation to produce goods that the market will not take at all for the time being, in the hope that they will be taken later. This leads to an accumulation of excess stocks which forces the mills sooner or later to suspend or reduce production in order to avoid utter demoralization.

These conditions, leading to extremely unremunerative prices, in turn force very low wages. There is also great irregularity in employment resulting from the suspensions of operation which the steady pressure toward over-production eventually forces from time to time.

The industry urgently needs expansion of the demand for cotton goods and even with all possible expansion it needs reasonable adjustment of production to demand to avert irregularity of employment, abnormally low wages and abnormally low return or no return to the owners of the mills.

There are hundreds of independently owned cotton mills which present always a great clash of personalities, interests and financial necessities, tending to reduce to the minimum and hamper, even under the most favorable circumstances, any measure of co-operation. Impelling influences are overwhelmingly in the direction of over-striving for business, so that intensity of competition is and will be the order of the day.

### THE DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON Goods

As to distribution, the goods made by the mills are quite generally bought and further manufactured by numerous converters and finishers. The finished products are bought from either the primary or secondary manufacturers by wholesalers and sold to retailers, or in many cases are bought directly by retailers from the

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\*Address at the National Conference on the Relation of Law and Business before the School of Law and the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University.

# Avoiding Yarn Irregularity

FAULTS which in normal times would pass unnoticed are now the subject of heated controversy; also, in consequence of increased competition, there is a tendency to cheapen as much as possible, and efforts towards this goal may take the form of a lowering of the quality of the mixing, reduction of staff, or speeding-up the machines to give a greater production. This means that only by exercising ceaseless vigilance throughout all the processes in the preparation of a yarn can anything approaching regularity be obtained. An ideal yarn would be one in which the counts, strength, twist, and elasticity were perfectly uniform, inch by inch. This ideal condition, however, is never attained. With a view to reducing the variation to a minimum, various points in the processes are taken as checking and correction points, but it is not proposed to dwell here on points of well-known practice. However, even after the greatest care has been exercised in watching all these correction points, some surprising variations are shown. The ordinary mill testings of yarns are only averages, though they seem satisfactory for commercial requirements. If more accurate tests were made, quite different results would be shown, as the following figures will prove.

A number of tests were made on a yarn reputed to be 34's, counts. Twelve cops were taken, and a lea wound from each, and three sets of four leas weighed, showing 32.9's, 33.7's, and 34.1's counts. These show variation on four leas of 1.2 counts. After this, each lea was weighed separately, and it was found that the highest was 35.5's and the lowest 31.9's, a variation of 3.6 counts.

Next, two 12-yd. lengths were taken from each lea, and from these it was found that the highest was 37.2's and the lowest 33.0's, giving a variation of 4.2's counts. In the single-lea tests the highest was 35.5's counts, and the lowest 31.9's counts. From these two leas a number of 12-yd. lengths were taken, with the following results: From the highest lea—that is, the one showing 35.5's—the highest 12 yds. was 37.4's, the lowest 32.9's. From the lowest lea, 31.9's, the highest 12 yds. was 33.0's, and the lowest 30.8's. These now show a variation of 6.6 counts. Thus it will be seen that as the length tested is reduced, the variation increases, this feature being typical of all yarns and for all properties, and if the work was carried on down to yards, feet, etc., a remarkable variation would be seen. It is intended, therefore, to survey briefly some of the causes of yarn variation, and, where possible and necessary, remedies for the same for a card room preparing rovings for carded yarns. The fibres themselves are irregular, and so the first thing done to average out the individual irregularities is to mix, as thoroughly as possible, the fibres from the bales constituting a mixing. Unless great care is taken in the selection and mixing of the various marks used, it becomes impossible to produce a regular yarn. The bales being used should be watched very carefully from start to finish, as differences occur in bales of the same mark, and may even be found in different parts of the same bale. Every mixing should be made up of the same number of bales, and same marks, as preceding mixings, as far as possible; but if this practice cannot be followed, then only marks similar to the ones being excluded should be substituted.

The feeding of the bales into the bale breaker is an operation of some consequence, although apparently a very simple one, and this applies more particularly where direct mixing is employed. The thinnest layers possible compatible with the production required from the ma-

chine, and the effort placed on the worker, should be fed into the machine, with strict observation of the sequence of removing a layer from bale to bale. It is common practice in some mills to use up the soft waste made in the process, and where this is done it must be used very discreetly, as too much soft waste is conducive to irregular yarn.

On the hopper feeder an automatic device is employed by means of which the feed is stopped when the volume of cotton in the hopper attains any desired proportion, and which again starts the feeding mechanism as the amount is reduced by the continued running of the subsequent machines in the combination. This device, however, is quite incapable of dealing with partly filled hoppers, and a thin feed can very often be seen when the breaker has been allowed to run low through neglected feeding or other cause.

## BLOWING ROOM

In the blowing room an automatic regulator motion is fitted to one of the machines—depending on the combination as to which machine—to increase or decrease the speed of the feed rollers in accordance with the thickness of the feed. Included in this motion is a pair of cone drums, motion being given to the driving cone by a rope, strap, or side-shaft, depending on the maker of machine. In all cases the two cones are connected by a strap, which is a negative drive, and any slippage here will tend to produce irregularity. The piecing in the strap should not be a thick one, the strap should not be so tight as to prevent speedy compensation of variations collected by the pedals, and it should not be so slack as to produce a great amount of slippage. Under no circumstances should a blowing room man be allowed to put soap or strap paste on his cone straps, as this interferes with the ease of movement over the surface of the cones. Wherever possible, an endless strap should be used in this position, as narrow as possible, but wide enough to bear the strain of the work which it is expected to do. Also, the strap must run in the central position on the cones for the normal weight, as only in this case can full compensation above and below the normal be obtained. The probability is, however, that, no matter how sensitive a motion may be, a certain portion of any irregularity will have found its way through the feed rollers before any compensation takes place, and in order to reduce this tendency to a minimum, the motion must be kept clean and very efficient.

In these machines the cotton is drawn forward by air currents created by fans driven by straps, which is again a negative drive, and irregular or faulty speeds will tend to distribute the fibres unevenly on the cages, either in the width of the machine, or taking the form of thick and thin places in the length of the lap, and it is almost impossible under present conditions to obtain a continuous even layer over the surfaces of the cages.

## LAP DOUBLING

On the lattice of the finisher scrubber four laps are usually doubled to eliminate to some extent irregularities present in the exhaust lap. Every precaution must be taken to ensure a good piecing as each new lap is put on the lattice, with no long overlap, or "single"—that is, a space between the joining of the ends of the old and new laps, during which time only three instead of four laps are going forward. The lattices must be kept in good condition, with a nice tension to prevent slippage. Here,

again, however, the defects due to the machines themselves are present in connection with regulator motions and cages, etc. The setting of feed rollers and dirt bars, the speeds of the various organs, must be those most conducive to the best results in accordance with the conditions prevailing at any given time. All laps sent out from the blowing room must be within the desired limits, and under no circumstances should faulty laps be passed forward.

At the card the lap is presented to the taker-in by feed roller weighted at each end. Due to the presence of irregularities in the width of the lap, the tendency will be for the thick places to take this weight, leaving the thin places free to be plucked away by the teeth of the taker-in, resulting in irregularities in the sliver. The strippers and grinders should be instructed to break off the thick end usually found at the final running-off of a lap in the card, and to reduce this amount to a minimum, the blowing room men should be very careful in the starting up of each lap. A licking-lap at the back of the card will cause irregularities, and is a blowing room fault which should be prevented. It is essential for good carding that stripping should take place periodically, and this necessary act is the means of creating wide variations, as it will always be found that the sliver is much lighter just after stripping than just before.

#### DRAWING FRAMES

In order that the drawing frames should take up as little floor space as possible, the cans are arranged very compactly behind the machines, resulting in the slivers being drawn out from the cans at varying angles, with consequent variation in tension. Not only does this apply to each of the cans under the frame, but will apply to each individual can relative to the position from which the sliver is drawn—that is, from the top to the bottom. The effect may be only small, but still it is there all the same, even when assisting rollers are fitted on the machine. To minimize this effect, it is usual at some mills to use springs in the bottom of the cans, to bring the sliver nearer the top as the cans empty. On machines fitted with a mechanical knock-off motion each of the slivers passes over a spoon prior to entering the back or first pair of drawing rollers. These spoons must be practically instantaneous in their action, and must stop the machine before the broken end reaches the first pair of rollers. They should be set very sensitively in order to knock-off if any light sliver is passing over, so that the tenter will have to remove the faulty length. Also, just prior to the slivers entering the first pair of drawing rollers, guides are provided which keep each individual sliver separated from its neighbors. It sometimes happens that two slivers may pass along in the same groove, in which case the bulk at this point presented to the drawing rollers is increased, with a consequent reduction in the effective drawing. With leather-covered top rollers it is absolutely essential that they should all be perfectly parallel and of equal diameter, otherwise differences in drawing will occur, with resulting variations in slivers. For the same reason, roller laps on top or bottom rollers should not be allowed to remain, but should be removed immediately they are detected. Where the rollers are weighted by the lever system, the levers must all be at the same angle, and the weights hanging from the same notch on their respective levers. The tenters should not be allowed to hold the spoons when piecing-up to prevent the machine knocking-off, as this tends to cause "single;" neither must she have any long overlaps. The bottom rollers should be set quite parallel. The front stop motions, too, must be practically instantaneous in their ac-

tion, and the hole in the trumpet should not be so large as to allow thick lengths to pass forward unchecked.

#### DRAWING ROLLS

Dealing with the flyer frames, defects relative to drawing rollers already mentioned apply in just the same way. Wherever drawing rollers are used, no guarantee can be given that they are perfectly parallel, and if the top rollers are faulty, sticking in their bearings, or are not parallel with the bottom lines, then irregularities will be produced. On these machines there are two rows of spindles, the positions being such that each row is subject to slightly different working conditions, the front row usually being found to be lighter than the back row. The construction of the creel on the intermediate and roving frames makes the angles at which the roving is unwound very variable. From the top of the lift to the bottom, from the full bobbin to the empty bobbin, taking into consideration all the rows in the creel, these various angles will be found to vary from about 10 degrees to 150 degrees, and these varying tensions must have some effect on the ultimate counts of rove. In order to reduce the effects of these two last factors, the best policy is to creel the two top rows to run through to the back row of spindles, and the two bottom rows to run to the front row of spindles. Skewers with very dull points, and broken creel pots, increase the force necessary to revolve the bobbins, and should be remedied as quickly as possible. A large amount of variation can be caused by careless creeling, "single" and "double" being quite common when this operation is performed by inefficient workers. In order to reduce the defects liable to be caused at creeling times, every effort should be made to give the tenters the best possible working conditions. The bobbins in the creel should be split up into sections to enable the work to be done with the least haste and bustle, and a valuable aid in this direction is to see that all the bobbins are the same size. The practice of making long piecings at the back and hard-twisted piecings at the front should not be allowed. Piercings should always be as neat as possible, as it must not be forgotten that a piercing, no matter how good it may be, or at what stage of the process it is made, will be a bad place in the yarn. In connection with the winding on these machines, a pair of cone drums is used, connected by a strap, and the remarks previously made regarding the cone straps in the blowing room apply here. The tenters should not be allowed to alter indiscriminately the position of the strap on the cones, and if the winding was set out correctly, it would be quite unnecessary for her to do so. Great care must be taken to see that the winding throughout the building of a set of bobbins is correct, otherwise the evil of stretched roving will be present. An endless belt here also undoubtedly gives the best results. If an end has been run down for any reason whatever to such an extent that it will no longer run, it is a common practice with some tenters to find a fresh piece and put this on the spindle. Although this piece may seem similar in size to those already on the spindles, the chances are that stretched roving will be run on to this bobbin, due to its being slightly larger, because, if it was smaller, the end would not keep up. This practice should be discouraged, as also should the practice of retarding the roller with the finger if an end happens to run slack. In connection with these machines there are such things as loose collars, spindles and pulleys partially out of gear, broken spindle tops, differences in the threading of the flyer at the top and round the presser, unbalanced flyers, and flyers choked with dirt, all tending to create variations in the yarn. Given good working conditions, with an efficient tenter, there is no

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## Textile Industry and the Anti-Trust Laws

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manufacturers. The great mail order houses and chain store organizations are striking examples of a single and rapidly growing distributing agency between the manufacturer and the ultimate consumer. There is every imaginable form of competition in the distribution of cotton goods. Each interest is trying to handle its business so as to avoid getting caught with stocks of goods which will have to be sold at a loss and so as to get a profit if possible.

### THE RESTRAINT ARISING FROM INSTABILITY

The outstanding characteristic of all these distributive processes is the extreme need of being safeguarded against the price instability which comes from a chronic state of excessive production. If the trend is toward lower prices, the distributor is afraid to buy beyond his absolute immediate necessities for fear that his competitor may thereafter buy at a more advantageous price. Such instability therefore leads to that hesitancy in trading that reduces buying to the minimum and constitutes what I regard as the most compelling and destructive restraint of trade that is known in the modern business world. This type of restraint has not yet been sufficiently appreciated and is truly a development of modern times because, prior to the present highly organized methods of manufacture and distribution, there was much less overproduction, if any, and furthermore, competition was largely localized so that the individual business man was far more free than now from competition of the all-pervasive character of that now existing and from the resulting fear of nation-wide price fluctuations due to the modern condition of unbalanced mass production.

Hesitancy in buying in the face of such instability operates persistently against the greatest expansion of the demand. If distributor A buys a normal stock of goods, he then deploys every resource of the salesmanship of his organization to prevail on customers to appreciate the merits of those goods and to buy them. But if, on account of the hesitancy arising from price instability, A buys no goods at all for the future, and contents himself with handling only those goods for which there is an immediate call, there is a serious slackening of the planning and pressure for the stimulation of his own organization. This attitude of waiting becomes a sort of hook-worm disease that spreads through the hundreds and thousands of distributing interests throughout the country, and the aggregate discouragement of expansion of demand is profound.

In this matter, it is not a case of the same quantity of business coming sooner or later. Much of the business lost through price instability and consequent timidity in buying is never afterwards regained. So long as our merchandising rests basically on individual response to solicitation of business, i.e., to "sales pressure," the aggregate demand will be stimulated by confident buying ahead by distributors and their consequent aggressive campaigns to place the goods with the ultimate consumers. When trade is "restrained" by the uncertainties growing out of a continuing decline in prices due to chronic overproduction, what is lost in one year of such stagnation will not be wholly regained in succeeding years.

When there is confidence in the stability of the industry, all the intricate and complicated relationships involved in producing, finishing and selling styled merchandise, function in a normal way. All work toward the objective of aiding the ultimate consumer by displays of a wide variety of goods and by making available abund-

ant stocks from which to choose. Sellers proceed with vigor to solicit their respective buyers for a normal volume of business or for even more than was normal in previous years. In the smooth functioning of stable markets, substantial commitments are customarily made for cotton goods and in turn for raw cotton, to be supplied at a sufficient time in the future to allow an orderly process of manufacturing. Instability, on the other hand, leads to hand to mouth buying and even to what is now picturesquely called "chin to mouth" buying. Such conditions discourage the confident planning necessary for a successful season and impair the morale of selling forces. Aggressive solicitation for business gives way to hesitation and non-action. Commitments for cotton goods and for cotton itself are curtailed and the reduced volume and variety offered to buyers has the effect of turning their attention to goods made of competitive fibres or of discouraging any purchasing whatever.

Due to the fact that a large volume of business in styled merchandise rests on style appeal, the opportunity for pushing cotton goods to the greatest advantage quickly passes. The result of the season can be either that a normal quantity of cotton has been provided for the ultimate consumer and satisfactory quantities have been moved because of the inducement offered by variety and abundance of stock on merchandise shelves, or that business has been subnormal due to absence of confident solicitation for orders because hesitation and fear prevailed. Cotton farmers, mills, labor and customers all are injured by the pervasive restraints due to business instability.

Such evil consequences appear in a very pronounced form in the cotton industry but in practically every business they are very real evils and they constitute the outstanding restraints of trade with great and general public interest under the modern conditions of excess capacity and mass production.

Such restraint, growing out of impairment of demand and of the machinery for its expansion, is not confined to the distributing interests. The manufacturers themselves lose hope and confidence in many cases in the face of a creeping condition of trade paralysis due to price instability and are less aggressive and confident in trying to expand the demand for their goods and to develop improved and varied products to that end.

These failures to push expansion of demand in turn react on the cotton farmer and impose upon him the burden of a still more excessive surplus of raw cotton.

It should then be apparent that in any intricate modern industry the evils of instability growing out of unbalanced production are great and far-reaching, affecting almost every social element. They are certainly very great and far-reaching in the cotton textile industry.

On the other hand, the stabilized conditions which would flow from avoiding chronic overproduction of goods would help the cotton farmer by reducing the discouragements on expansion of demand for cotton.

Such stability would of course help the mills and their half million employees because leading to more business in the aggregate and keeping away from a condition of generally non-compensatory prices which for many years have been on such a narrow margin as to lead to extremely low wages.

Such stability would likewise help the thousands of distributors and their employees.

Thus the restraint of trade which instability causes is a great public evil and sound arrangements to avert that instability are certainly not themselves any true restraint of it.

## THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS

This brings us to the question as to the bearing of our anti-trust laws upon the problem of dealing with this practical situation in our commercial life.

There is a great tendency to blend certain distinct aspects of the anti-trust laws with resulting confusion of thought. To avoid this I wish to differentiate and then to confine my discussion mainly to what I regard as the fundamental problem.

## MERGERS

Frequently, discussion of the effect of the anti-trust laws relates to their bearing on mergers and consolidations, some of which have been held to be prohibited because having the intention or effect of eliminating adequate and effective competition. On the other hand, there are numerous salutary mergers which may be and have been brought about under the laws as they stand. Certainly it is true that in the cotton textile industry there is a wide range of opportunity for effecting within the present law, comprehensive mergers of mills and distributing agencies which would benefit every class of interest, including the cotton farmers, the stockholders in the cotton mills, the employees in those mills and the cotton goods distributors and their employees and which would benefit the public interest in general through approaching more nearly to conditions of stabilization of production, employment and distribution.

The Sherman Act of 1890 does not confine itself to dealing with consolidations and mergers but prohibits generally combinations and contracts in undue restraint of trade. Confining myself merely to principal matters, this prohibition has two outstanding connections with our problems, one involving combinations as to prices and the other, combinations whose purpose and effect are to avoid overproduction and keep output in reasonable balance with demand.

## PRICE AGREEMENTS

As to price agreements, the Supreme Court in the *Trenton Potteries Case* 273 U. S. 392, has condemned agreements among competitors to establish uniform prices which would be calculated to eliminate competition as to price. In that case the court was dealing with a price agreement which was unrelieved by any ameliorating safeguards relating the price to cost or insuring modification as conditions might change. I do not take time to enlarge upon the extent to which, if at all, price agreements with such safeguards and therefore of a less objectionable character might come within the operation of the law. I lay this subject aside because I believe what industry in general needs, in these times of grossly overextended capacity, is primarily a balancing of production with demand and I propose to show that arrangements to that end are not in violation of the anti-trust laws and instead are in clear promotion of the purposes of those laws and of the public interest.

## BALANCING PRODUCTION WITH DEMAND

The best way to promote stability in any industry is to plan to avert overproduction while at the same time doing everything practicable to expand demand, reduce where practicable the cost of manufacturing and keep the processes of distribution functioning with the highest degree of confidence and efficiency. My proposition is that arrangements of this character, even though amounting to agreements binding upon the parties, would not violate the anti-trust laws. Such arrangements would not conflict with the letter of those laws and would accord with and promote their spirit. There are no decisions of the United States Supreme Court which declare such arrangements to be illegal.

Perhaps the most important confusing element in this matter is the failure to distinguish between an arrangement to reduce production below the demand and an arrangement merely to keep production in balance with the demand. The courts have naturally and properly assumed that a combination among competitors to restrict production so as to create an artificial shortage and arbitrarily increase prices would be in restraint of trade. But the courts have not applied any such view to an arrangement whose essential purpose and effect were to avoid a chronic excess production which results in a demoralizing condition of instability. I am dealing with arrangements of the latter character.

Frequently those who believe that arrangements to keep production in balance with demand should not be regarded as violating the anti-trust laws approach the matter from the standpoint of assuming that such arrangements necessarily constitute restraints of trade but that the circumstances are such as to show that the assumed restraints are not unreasonable. I think this is not the best approach. If the true purpose and effect of an arrangement is to promote trade, the consideration of the matter gets a wrong and confusing start if we assume that the arrangement is necessarily a restraint of trade and then rely solely on the idea that the restraint is not unreasonable. Such an arrangement of course involves certain interferences with unlimited freedom of action, as is true of every commercial transaction. But the point is that the restraints upon individual action involved in an arrangement to balance production with demand under the circumstances outlined by me will have the effect of relieving trade from a most insidious restraint and hence in purpose and net effect do not restrain trade but will promote it. Why, then, hamper the discussion by misnaming the arrangement a "restraint of trade" thereby creating a preliminary adverse presumption which should not exist?

## CONSISTENT WITH SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

At times it has been assumed that the Supreme Court regarded the statutory prohibition of restraint of trade as meaning the prohibition of every restraint of diminution of competition. But this is not so. The Court has upheld under the Sherman Act numerous mergers which have involved far-reaching diminution of competition. The Court has also permitted many agreements not involving mergers whereby competitors placed various restraints upon their own activities and even placed restraints upon the activities of others. This has been true notably in some of the grain exchange and live stock exchange cases. The Court has dealt realistically with the cases before it and has been able to conclude that the particular restraints upon competition, when considered in the light of their intent and net effect, were not restraints upon trade but rather tended to promote trade.

(To be Continued Next Week)

## Ten States Favor 50% Cotton Area Cut

Little Rock, Ark.—The Southwide cotton control conference held at Jackson, Miss., recently adopted the Texas cotton acreage reduction plan, which calls for 50 per cent reduction in cotton to be planted next year and the year following.

Ten of the 11 cotton producing States represented at the meeting cast their votes for the plan as stated above. North Carolina refusing to vote on the plan. Further action on the plan will be taken later.

The delegations lining up in favor of the plan were Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

# Cotton Cloth For Curing Concrete\*

BY R. J. CHEATHAM

Senior Cotton Technologist, Division of Cotton Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture

**C**OTTON cloth is a suitable covering for use in curing concrete. It has a longer life of service than other fabrics used for this purpose. Although its initial cost is sometimes greater than that of other fabrics its greater durability renders it more economical.

In an effort to determine the practicability of using cotton cloth for covering concrete during the curing process, service tests have been conducted on several weights and types of cotton fabric. These tests were conducted in co-operation with a leading road builder in the South, who used the cotton coverings alternately with those made of burlap.

One of the fabrics tested is osnaburg 1.70 yards per pound when woven 40 inches wide. This fabric is now used in the bagging trade and is, therefore, readily obtainable. The osnaburg coverings were placed in use during the latter part of September, 1930. The fabric purchased in the gray was neither boiled out nor shrunk. It was cut into single-width strips approximately 20 feet in length. During the period of the test this fabric shrank from 40 inches to 38 inches, a shrinkage of 5 per cent. An inspection of this fabric revealed the fact that it was difficult to wet down, indicating that fabrics to be used for this purpose should be kiered, or freed from the natural wax found in cotton fiber.

On the supposition that the osnaburg did not have sufficient absorbency to give the best results when used as a covering for green concrete, a wiping cloth fabric having a soft-spun filling was selected, kiered, and made into sheets of three widths for testing. These sheets were found to have several satisfactory qualities not possessed by the strips of osnaburg. For instance, they were easily wet down, and they held the moisture for a longer period of time. They were, therefore, more popular with the workmen.

Upon inspection, these sheets, after being in use for approximately 10 miles of construction, were found to be breaking in a filling-wise direction, thus indicating that the warp needed strengthening in order to give a balanced fabric. With this point in mind, a fabric similar to the wiping-cloth fabric was made up, having additional strength warp-wise, and weighing approximately 6.40 ounces when woven 37 inches wide. After being boiled out and pre-shrunk this fabric measured 33½ inches in width and weighed 5.85 ounces per linear yard. The three widths were sewed together to form sheets about 96 inches wide and 19 feet long, and they were finished with over-seamed ends. In the development of this special fabric we had the co-operation of a prominent Southern cotton manufacturer.

The cotton sheets were placed in use along with coverings made of other material and were used in rotation as required.

## LIFE OF DIFFERENT MATERIALS

The average life service of the osnaburg strips tested was more than 50 miles, whereas, sheets made from 40 inch, 10-ounce burlap have been found to last approximately 10 miles. The life of the wiping-cloth covering

was approximately 10 miles, but the life of the modified wiping-cloth sheet was 18 to 20 miles.

## RELATIVE COST OF MATERIALS

A comparison of the costs of these fabrics was made, as a basis for determining the relative cost of using these materials. As shown in Table 1, the initial cost per square foot was 0.888 of a cent, 1.156 cents, and 0.910 of a cent, respectively, for coverage made of osnaburg, modified wiping cloth, and burlap. These costs had to be adjusted, however, to be comparable, as these fabrics are subject to different degrees of shrinkage.

A comparison of the cost per square foot of the modified wiping cloth and the burlap covering was made on this basis. When shrinkage of the materials, both warp-wise and filling-wise was taken into account, the cost of the modified wiping cloth material was found to be 1.078 cents per square foot as compared with 1.122 cents per square foot for the burlap material.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that cost per square foot of material used is somewhat of a meaningless concept unless this cost can be expressed in terms of service rendered, or in terms of construction over which the per-square-foot cost may be distributed. Figured on this basis, the approximate costs per mile for coverings used in constructing an 18-foot roadway are about as follows:

\$20.63 for sheets made of 10-ounce burlap; \$11.33 for cotton sheets made of modified wiping cloth; \$5.68 for sheets made of 40-inch, 1.70 yard osnaburg.

Since the cost of the cotton covering is, in both cases, decidedly less than that of the burlap, from the standpoint of cost of material alone, economy would seem to dictate the use of a cotton covering.

## ABSORPTION QUALITIES OF MATERIALS

One additional factor should be considered, however, when judging the merits of these materials. The obvious purpose of using a covering in concrete construction is to retain the moisture in the concrete until it has sufficiently hardened to permit of being covered over with soil. In order to judge which of two fabrics available will make the most suitable covering for such a purpose, it is necessary to determine their relative absorption qualities—in this case, to know whether the osnaburg, the burlap, or the modified cotton wiping cloth will absorb the greater quantity of water. It is necessary to know not only their relative absorption qualities but also the relative rates at which they will give off their moisture.

A series of moisture tests has been conducted in an effort to assemble these necessary facts. Fabric taken from actual road work was cut into 10-inch square and immersed for two seconds in water. The excess moisture was then removed by placing the square on glass panes and turning the fabric until no excess moisture was present. The samples were then weighed at intervals.

The osnaburg, when thoroughly saturated, was found to have absorbed moisture to the extent of 40 per cent of its bone-dry weight. Both the modified wiping cloth and the burlap were found, on the other hand, to have absorbed approximately 133 per cent of their bone-dry weights.

(Continued on Page 27)

\*Paper at meeting of Associated General Contractors, Charlotte, N. C., December 10, 1931.

# Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

*This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.*

## EXTRA FILLING FIGURING

This system of making fabrics is extensively used in the cotton goods trade. The object aimed at is to produce spots and figures of all descriptions arranged in different orders or systems, on a regular plain fabric. This method of figuring is also used extensively on Marquise curtain goods. These fabrics are always made on a drop box loom as the filling for spot and figure is generally coarser or heavier than the filling for the body of cloth and is also soft twisted. The designs and chain plans for these fabrics are always made for the fabric to be woven wrong side up in loom, in other words, the figure or spot will be on the under side of fabric when

loose filling on the top of the fabric prevents the weaver from seeing these floats unless she is attending strictly to business.

Fig. 271 is a design for a small spot on a plain weave fabric. It will be seen how the filling floats on face of fabric and under the fabric for the spot.

After the fabric is woven, the extra filling which floats between the spots is cut off. This brings up another point. It will be seen that after the extra filling has been cut off between the spots, the filling in the spots is held in position only by the compression of the picks in the fabric consequently the extra filling is unable to resist friction and easily pulls out. One method of overcoming this objectionable feature is to bind the extra filling on both sides of the spot illustrated at Fig. 272.

Another method of preventing the extra filling from pulling out of the spots easily is to interweave the filling with the threads as illustrated at Fig. 273. The spots show up very clearly because the extra filling is much coarser than the other yarns used in the fabric.

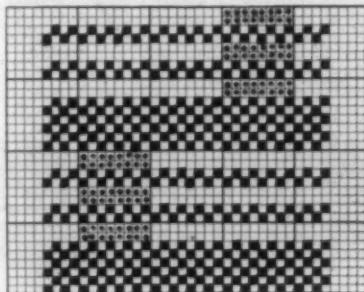


Fig. 271

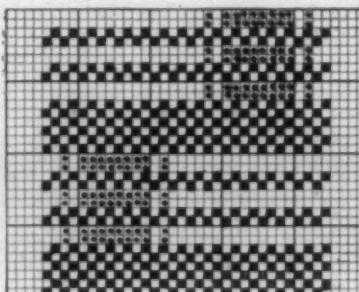


Fig. 272

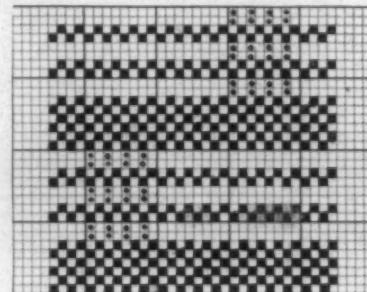


Fig. 273

being woven with the loose or floating filling on the top of fabric in loom. The reason for weaving these fabrics with the wrong side on top is to save a heavy lift of the harness shafts, for it will be seen that when the extra filling is being inserted only the harness shafts for the figure is required to be raised. On the other hand if the fabric is woven face up, all the harness shafts except those used for the figure would be raised and this would be a heavy lift.

On fine goods however, the extra filling on the top of the fabric is a source of annoyance to the weaver and if the weaver is in any way careless many "floats" are passed that ought to be "picked out." These "floats" are often caused by a thread breaking and becoming tangled with other threads behind the reed thereby preventing them from opening to form the shed and causing them to float together, hence the term "float." The

The extra filling used for spots and figures does not assist in any way in forming the fabric proper. The spots and figures are intended to ornament the fabric.

In order to prevent a thin place being made in the fabric when the two extra picks are being inserted, the take up motion will have to be stopped which is accomplished by raising the catch on take up gears. The catch is connected to a harness lever in the dobby and when the extra picks are being inserted, this lever is raised which raises the catch on the take up gear and the fabric is not drawn down on these picks.

(Continued on Page 22)

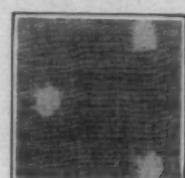
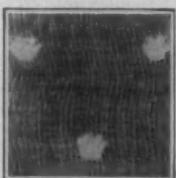


Fig. 274

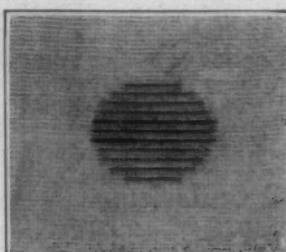


Fig. 276

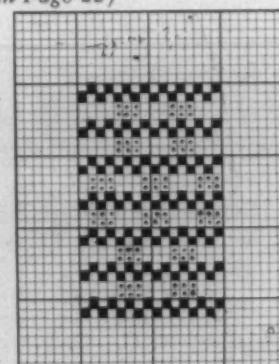


Fig. 275

# Knitting Trade Notes

## May Hosiery Nets \$212,364

May Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C., reports a net profit of \$212,364 for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1931 after deduction of depreciation, State and Federal taxes and interest. This is equivalent to 53 cents per share of Class A stock, based on 80,000 shares outstanding. In the previous year, the company reported a net profit of \$260,178 after the above charges, equal to \$1.12 per share of Class A stock on the same number of shares outstanding. Net income in the year ended August 31, 1929, was \$250,279, or 99 cents a share, and in the year before that net income amounted to \$228,669, or 71 cents a Class A share.

Sales of the company for the year just ended totaled \$4,981,135 against \$5,893,703 in the preceding year, \$6,558,558 in the year ended August 31, 1929, and \$5,530,546 in the year before that.

The balance sheet of the company, as of August 31, 1931, shows current assets of \$1,140,412, against current liabilities of \$133,809, leaving a working capital of \$1,006,603. Cash of \$359,525 exceeds current liabilities by a good margin. Inventories were reduced to \$299,576 from \$344,432 a year ago. The balance sheets of the May Hosiery Mills, Inc., for the last two years ended August 31, compare as follows:

ASSETS		Aug. 31, 1931	Aug. 31, 1930
Cash		\$ 359,525	\$ 234,397
Accts. and notes receivable		481,311	607,613
Inventories		299,576	344,432
Current assets		\$1,140,412	\$1,186,442
Investments		85,725	86,775
*Property, equipment		1,121,535	1,162,084
Deferred charges		19,260	28,897
Due from empl.		28,132	17,903
Good will, etc.		1	1
Total assets		\$2,395,065	\$2,482,104
LIABILITIES			
Accts. payable		\$ 27,925	\$ 52,814
Notes payable			325,000
Dividend payable		42,448	
Tax reserve, etc.		63,396	69,725
Current liabilities		\$ 1,33,809	\$ 447,539
Notes payable (deferred)		200,000	
Reserve to retire pfd. stock		18,171	4,726
†Capital and capital surplus		1,188,746	1,188,746
Other liabilities			1,060
Earned surplus		854,339	840,031
Total liabilities		\$2,395,065	\$2,482,104

\*Less depreciation.

†Represented by 42,488 preferred, 80,000 class A and 43,000 class B common, no par shares.

## James Sees Good Outlook

Marion, N. C.—C. F. James, president of the Elizabeth-James Hosiery Mills, in speaking about business conditions, remarked that this time a year ago he did

not have an order farther in the future than the middle of January, whereas now he has orders into April. This plant has not curtailed an hour during the past two years, it is understood, and at the present time there seems to be no curtailment in sight.

## Reading Mills Curtail

Reading, Pa.—Full-fashioned hosiery mills last week entered upon a period of curtailment of production after a fairly good average fall run. Some already had reduced working time while others were still active. It was conceded by mill heads generally, however, that this week would doubtless mark the beginning of a dull session. Relatively, it is maintained by manufacturers, the curtailment probably will be no more drastic than ordinarily around the middle of December.

Few mills had been operating to capacity, whereas usually in former years all were pushing production to the limit and closing down for no longer than a week between holidays. This year some few mills, it is learned, will be closed down for a full four weeks beginning December 14, the intention being to resume production around January 15.

## Stock Survey on F. F. Hosiery To Be Made

A survey of stocks of women's full-fashioned hosiery in manufacturers' hands as of December 31 will be made by the University of Pennsylvania, Industrial Research Department, in co-operation with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

The survey will be similar in nature to those made under the same auspices as of December 31, 1930, and June 30, 1931. It will be directly in charge of Dr. George W. Taylor, of the Industrial Research Department.

Questionnaires will be sent to all full-fashioned manufacturers shortly after January 1. They are requested to fill the questionnaires out and return them as quickly as possible, in order that the returns may be made available to the industry early in January.

## May Hosiery Mills Staff in Session

Burlington, N. C.—The May Hosiery Mills' sales staff executives held a conference here on Friday and Saturday.

H. M. Kaiser, general sales manager of the mills, with headquarters in New York, arranged the conference. Others in attendance were J. S. Greer, manager of the Chicago office; Henry Ernthal, M. L. Witkoff, N. L. Gould and H. H. Harrison, of the New York office, and W. H. May, Jr., of the Burlington office. The Pacific Coast representative, Phil Shill, of San Francisco, was unable to attend. The organization is also represented in 24 foreign countries.

Among the matters taken up at this conference was a complete analysis of the new spring lines. The production of the mills is being materially increased with the addition of 24 new full-fashioned machines which will be in operation shortly on several new numbers.

A complete inspection was made of all of the plants, with the idea of familiarizing salesmen with every phase of the various processes of manufacturing.

# FLEXIBILITY and NON-STRETCH GIVE CONDOR V-BELTS LONGER LIFE

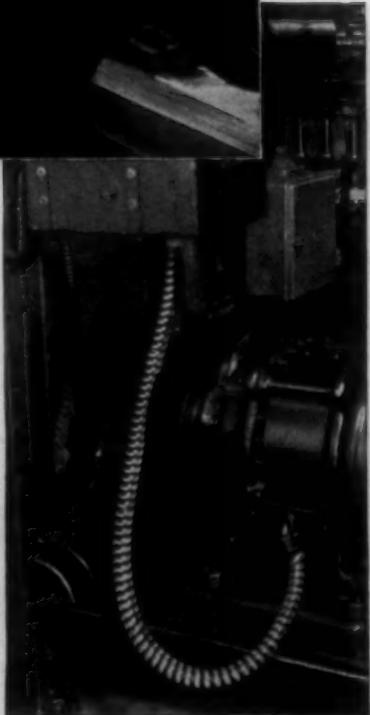
—by departing from the usual practice of one construction for all sizes of V-belts, Manhattan engineers discovered remarkable efficiency and life resulted by using two new and distinct designs—

1. **Whipcord**—for light drives
2. **Plycord**—for heavy duty drives



Above: Condor  
V-Belt 150 H.P.  
Beater Drive.

Right: 3 H.P.  
Spinning  
Frame Drive.

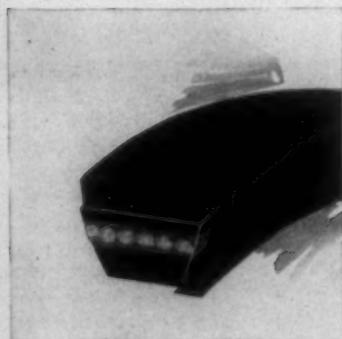


—Whipcord has always been noted for its unusual flexibility. Condor V-belts of this construction have the maximum strength without Stretch. In the larger type belts, the Plycord carcass is formed with faces parallel to the sheave. Thus, moulding is accurate without distortion of any part of the belt. Condor runs true its entire life.

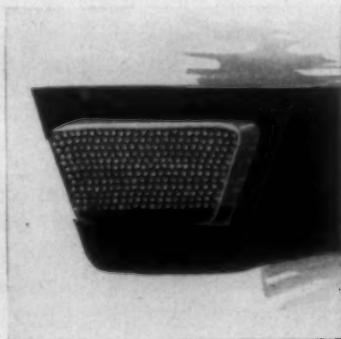
—severe testing of the new Condor V-belts with all other makes has been carried on for more than a year.

—without exception, on practically every known operating condition, the Condor V-belt, of the type designed for the task, exceeded by a margin ranging from 29.4% to 358.2% the life and efficiency of all other makes tested.

Test the Condor V-belt on your own machines—your leading jobber can supply you with the correct Condor type.



In the above illustration, note the parallel "Whipcord" construction. The Strength, Flexibility and Long Life of the Condor V-belt are amply accounted for in this original Whipcord section which remains constant indefinitely.



Above is shown the new "Plycord" construction, accurately formed so that the edges are parallel with the sheave during the entire life of the belt, and automatically maintain a uniform friction surface as long as the Condor V-belt endures.

**The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division  
of RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, Inc.**

Executive Offices and Factories  
Passaic, New Jersey

## PERSONAL NEWS

L. C. Vincent, formerly with the Cartex Mills, Salisbury, N. C., has accepted a position with the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

C. L. Leopard, formerly overseer of weaving at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C., has accepted a similar position with the Rhodhiss Mills, Rhodhiss, N. C.

A. L. Whetstone has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.

J. W. Simpson, of Bladenboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

H. H. Ellington, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn., has become overseer of weaving and cloth room at the Dale Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

Harold Mahon has resigned his position with the Judson Mills, Greenville, to become a member of the Southern sales staff of Stein, Hall & Co.

R. L. Mauney has resigned as active vice-president of the First National Bank of Kings Mountain, N. C., to become associated in an executive capacity with the several mills operated by his brothers. These mills include the Bonnie, Sadie, Mauney and the Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company.

J. W. Kelley, general manager of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, S. C., has purchased a handsome home in Anderson, but will continue to make his home in Pelzer.

Miss Eudora Elizabeth York, daughter of Superintendent W. C. York, of the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C., was married December 2 to J. W. Wilson, Jr., also of Sanford.

T. P. Roberts is now manager of the Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.

James E. Farrell has become superintendent of the West Boyston Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

Roy M. Byrd has become secretary and treasurer of the Southern Mills Corporation, Munford, Ala.

Joseph Waite is now superintendent of the Oak Manufacturing Company, Inc., East Point, Ga.

A. W. Ehlert has succeeded J. P. Burton as superintendent of the Spalding Knitting Mills, Griffin, Ga.

O. G. Broadway has become superintendent of the William Carter Company, Macon, Ga.

Edwin Holden is now superintendent of the Primrose Tapestry Company, Rome, Ga.

Val Phillips is now superintendent of the Aponaug Manufacturing Company No. 2, West Point, Ga.

According to an announcement just made public by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Robert H. Morse, formerly vice chairman of the board of directors, has been elected to the position of president and general manager to succeed W. S. Hovey on his resignation, December 1.

## OBITUARY

### W. A. HARDER

Trenton, Tenn. — W. A. Harder, 82, owner of the Trenton Cotton Mills, Inc., and New York financier, died at a sanitarium in Battle Creek, Mich., advices re-

ceived here by his son, W. Sherman Harder, treasurer of the local firm, announced.

### Many Mills Close Week or More

The South Carolina mills observance of Christmas holidays will result in eight mills closing for the entire week, eleven mills for half a week, while others are yet to be announced, according to W. S. Nicholson, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

#### CLOSE FOR WEEK

Beginning Monday, December 20, the mills which will shut down for the entire week are: Anderson Cotton Mills, Hartsville Cotton Mills, F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., Greenville, Hamrick, Gaffney, Darlington Cotton Mills, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg and Gaffney Manufacturing Co.

#### PLAN THREE DAYS HOLIDAY

A three-day holiday will be observed by the following eleven mills, five of the Kendall mills, the Monarch, Ottaray and Lockhart plants of the Monarch Mills, Union, two plants of Arcadia, Spartanburg, and the Newberry Cotton Mills.

Joanna Mills at Goldville and Lydia Mills at Clinton will close for the last two weeks of December, while quite a number of other mills, including Judson Mills at Greenville, Pelzer Mills, Tucapau Mills, and Pacolet Mills have announced they will suspend operations part of Christmas week.

The Clinton Mills, which have been operating three days and three nights per week, will probably observe some part of the Christmas holiday season.

The Darlington Manufacturing Company, Darlington, S. C., will observe one week's holiday to include Christmas. The print cloth mills operated by the Victor Monaghan Co. at Greenville, S. C., will suspend operations during all of Christmas week.

The China Grove Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C., will observe a ten-day holiday period. The plant will close at noon on December 24 and reopen on January 4.

Spartan Mills will close on Saturday, December 19, and reopen again on Monday, December 28, Walter Montgomery, treasurer, said.

Pacolet Mills and Whitney Mills are to close for three days, beginning December 24, and opening again on December 28, it was stated. H. A. Ligon stated Monday that "I do not know what the policy will be" regarding the Arcadia and Mills.

John A. Law declared that it was probable that the Saxon Mills would close, "but it has not been determined just how long."

It is understood that the Tucapau and Arkwright Mills will close for Christmas week, although officials would not state definitely that such was the case.

The Glendale and Clifton Mills are to observe the holiday season by closing down, but whether it will be a week or less has not been determined.

#### OTHER MILLS CLOSING

Other mills to close include: Columbia Manufacturing Company, of Ramseur, one week; Pickett Cotton Mill, of High Point, two weeks; Republic Cotton Mills, of Great Falls, one week; Lydia Cotton Mills, of Clinton, two weeks; Aragon Mills, of Aragon, Ga., one week; Ivey Weavers, Inc., of Hickory, two weeks. Other mills previously listed included the chains operated in South Carolina by the Springs interests, of Lancaster, S. C., Fort Mill, and the Self interests, of Greenwood, S. C.

# WHO'S WHO

AMONG  
TEXTILE SALESMEN

## Newlin W. Pyle

Newlin W. Pyle, one of the veteran salesmen of the South was born at Wilmington, Del., in 1880.

He came South twenty-five years ago as Southern representative of J. E. Rhoads & Sons, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of leather belting and he can tell a real story of the bum hotels, poor roads and other difficulties which confronted the salesmen of those days.

After 23 years with J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Mr. Pyle resigned to become Southern representative for D. P. Brown & Co., manufacturers of high grade leather belting, Philadelphia, Pa.

During his 25 years of road experience Newlin Pyle has not only acquired an extensive acquaintance but has won and enjoyed

the respect and confidence of cotton manufacturers.

He is rightfully regarded as an expert upon leather belting and upon transmission problems and his advice and council are sought.



NEWLIN W. PYLE  
D. P. Brown & Co.

## Lloyd L. Haskins

Lloyd L. Haskins, Southern representative of the Akron Belting Company, was born at Detroit, Mich., August 9th, 1886.

After completing his high school education he served as an apprentice tool and die maker and then took special work in mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan.

He was associated with the automobile industry in manufacturing and purchasing departments until 1917, when he accepted a position with E. F. Houghton & Co., and after five years with them was moved to the South Carolina territory with headquarters at Greenville, S. C., where he now lives with his wife and four children.



LLOYD L. HASKINS  
Akron Belting Co.

In 1924 he became salesman for the Akron Belting Company, an old and well established firm, of Akron, Ohio.

By reason of his personality and energy Mr. Haskins has made many friends and has been very successful.

## Etchison Carbon Steel Loom and Warper Beam Heads

What is it worth to you when you start a warp to know the selvage will be absolutely true, and the heads will not break? We guarantee these results with our Etchison Carbon Steel Loom and Warper Beam Heads. Special patented features will be gladly explained upon request.

## MORTON MACHINE WORKS

Columbus, Ga.

East: Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass. N. C., S. C., Va. and Tenn.  
Rep.: CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

## Keeping A Step Ahead With



Backed by many years specialized experience, our research laboratory is ready to assist you in obtaining greater efficiency from the use of:

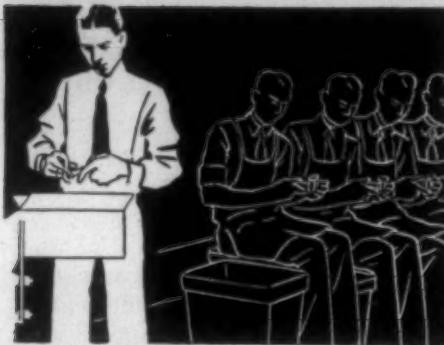
Sulfonated Oils	Dye Assistants
Silk Soaking Oils	Wetting-Out Agents
Rayon Oils	Kier Oils
Backwinding Oils	Softeners
Anti-Mildew Agents	Finishing Oils
Degumming Oils	Rayon Sizing
Bleaching Oils	Cotton Warp Dressings

## THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.

Textile-Processing Specialists

1440 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.



One  
Boy

## IN PLACE OF FOUR

It formerly required four boys to clean by hand 25,000 feeler bobbins daily for Soule Mill of New Bedford, Mass.

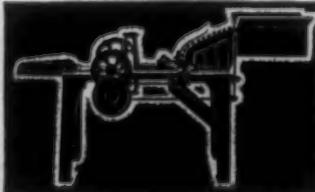
Since installing an Utsman Quill Cleaner, this mill does the same amount of work with one boy at an operating cost of \$14.00 per week.

The mill also reports as an advantage of Utsman cleaning that there are no tie-ups from lack of clean bobbins.

Soule Mill uses fine yarn, enameled bobbins and the filling is conditioned—all of which increases the difficulty of cleaning—yet it reports the Utsman cleans the bobbins in an entirely satisfactory manner and it prefers the Utsman to its former method.

The complete report of the Soule Mill on Utsman cleaning is contained with reports from other well-known mills in a "fact book" that will be of interest to all mills using feeler bobbins.

Send for a copy of "Utsman Facts" today.



### THE TERRELL MACHINE CO. INC CHARLOTTE N.C.

General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., Representatives for N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States and Canada.

### Increase in Use of Cotton

Washington.—Consumption of lint cotton in United States mills during November totaled 428,870 running bales, compared with 462,025 bales in October and 415,315 bales in November, 1930, the Census Bureau of the Department of Agriculture announced.

Stocks of cotton, exclusive of linters, on hand in consuming establishments on November 30 totaled 1,441,165 bales, against 1,115,793 bales on October 31, and 1,564,011 bales on November 30, 1930. Stocks in warehouses at the end of November were 10,695,797 bales, against 9,449,987 on October 30, and 8,397,549 bales on the corresponding date last year.

Active spindles in November numbered 24,860,684, compared with 25,188,112 in October and 25,796,748 in November last year. Total exports in November were 1,070,643 running bales, against 1,014,180 bales in October and 907,649 bales in November, 1930. Imports for the month totaled 5,896 500-pound bales against 2,636 bales in the preceding month and 3,410 bales in November last year.

For the four months ended November 30, 1931, exports totaled 2,854,045 bales against 3,180,761 bales in the like period of 1930, while total imports for the period were 21,284 bales, compared with 14,452 bales in the like months of last year.

### Frank M. Bennett Co. Has Tatum, Pinkham Mills

The Frank M. Bennett Company has been organized at 40 Worth street, New York, to take over the agency for most of the mills formerly represented by Tatum, Pinkham & Greely. As noted in these columns some time ago, the latter house is in liquidation.

The mills involved include Rhodes-Rhyne Manufacturing Co., Bottum & Torrance Co., Brookdale Mills, Frederick Rumpf's Sons, Oak Manufacturing Co., Griffin Knitting Mills, Atwater Knitting Mills, and Laurel Underwear Co. Officers of the new company are: President, Frank M. Bennett, and secretary, L. A. Vaught.

### Seek Mill Site in Gulfport, Miss.

Gulfport, Miss.—Representatives of two hosiery mills located in Pennsylvania and Michigan, whose names are zealously guarded, are in Gulfport, said Dave Cottrell, industrial agent of the Mississippi Power Company. They are looking over several places in the South with the view of establishing a mill to manufacture high grade silk hose.

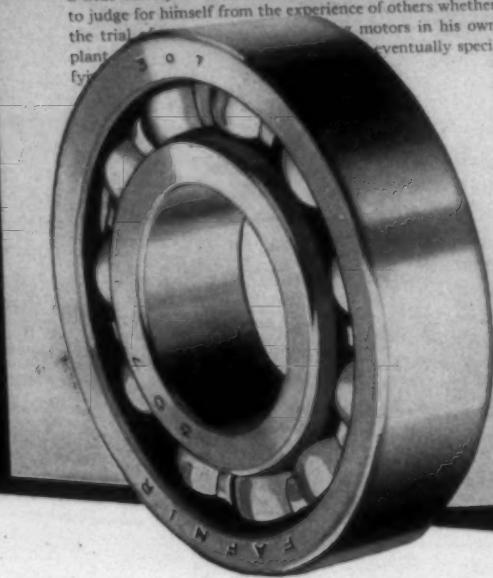
Women's full-fashion silk hose can be manufactured \$1 cheaper per dozen in the South than in the North, according to a statement made by these manufacturers. That was given as their reason for coming South. A silk hose manufacturing plant was located at Corinth, Miss., over a year ago by the Mississippi Power Company and it is getting along nicely.

### Pannill to Build New Underwear Plant

Martinsville, Va.—The Pannill Knitting Company has purchased a lot 150 by 160 feet adjoining its plant and will erect a four-story building to increase its production of knit goods. It is the fifth addition for the company since its start in 1925. For the past year the concern has operated at full time.

motor users and adoption by manufacturers became more and more rapid, until today it is no longer necessary to re-design old plain bearing motors to obtain ball bearing advantages: manufacturers will supply new motors equipped with ball bearings at a very slight additional cost. A large manufacturer of both sleeve and ball bearing motors, states: "In our opinion the ball bearing motor is far superior to the sleeve bearing machine."

The discussion of the advantages of ball bearings over other types on electric motors which follows is chiefly of interest to the motor user who is not yet familiar thru experience with the record of ball bearing motors. It will put before him all the facts of the superior performance of ball bearing-equipped motors, based on actual service in a wide variety of industries; it will, therefore, enable him to judge for himself from the experience of others whether the trial of ball bearing motors in his own plant will eventually specify them.



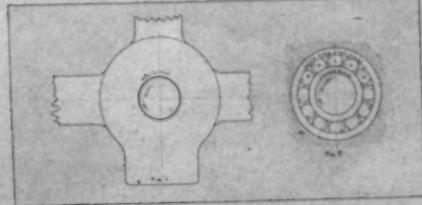
### Economies Effected by Ball Bearing-Equipped Motors

#### Greater Dependability Under Every Operating Condition

**T**HE first requisite of any motor is dependability, for production is dependent on the ability of motors to run hour after hour without breakdowns under all conditions. This is the main point on which ball bearings must show superiority over other types to be worthy of consideration.

And it is on just this point that ball bearings do show the greatest economies. Where production schedules must be maintained, the ball bearing motor, running steadily for years without breakdowns, effects savings of thousands of dollars figured in increased production. This is especially true when the continuous production system is used, where a motor breakdown at one point holds up work all the way down the line.

Where a certain considerable number of motors must always be counted on for bearing failures when plain bearing-equipped, the same number of ball bearing motors will have hardly a bearing failure over the same period. A series of tests conducted in industrial plants showed that sleeve bearing motors had 142 bearing replacements to 6 for the same number of ball bearing motors over the



Sliding friction between shaft and bearing (Fig. 1) vs rolling action of balls (Fig. 2).

— 5 —

## Profit by the Savings Which Ball Bearing Motors Produce

**O**IL SOAKED windings are the most common cause of shorts. Ball Bearing motors eliminate this costly trouble because grease is the lubricant used, grease tightly sealed within the ball bearing housing.

Wear is virtually absent in Fafnirs. That is why air gaps never vary when rotors run on these friction-free ball bearings. Due to the very small clearance between rotor and stator in efficient motors, this feature is of great practical importance.

You gain longer bearing life and greater bearing capacity in less space with ball bearing motors. Adjustments and repairs are never needed,—nor bearing maintenance of any kind except lubrication once a year.

All the whys and wherefores of ball bearing motors as determined by leaders throughout the industry, are given in an illustrated booklet, "Better Motors". Write for a copy.

THE FAFNIR BEARING CO., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.  
Representatives also at Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Dallas, Texas; Houston, Texas; Boston, Mass.; Birmingham, Ala.



# FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
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Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Japanese Shrewdness

For several months, the Japanese have been shipping gold to this country and buying cotton.

It is said that they bought at least a million bales in excess of their requirements and in doing so paid little attention to basis, in fact, the recent high basis on cotton was attributed to their purchases.

Now Japan has suspended the gold standard and Japanese spinners profit to the extent to which they converted their gold into cotton.

The chief obstacle to prosperity in Japan now consists of a Chinese boycott of Japanese products.

## Proposal to Dismantle English Mills

The British textile industry is seriously behind a proposal to restore prosperity to the industry by dismantling or immobilizing 10,000,000 spindles and 100,000 looms.

The only trouble is that they wish the cost which it is estimated will amount to \$12,000,000 to be borne by the government.

When it is realized that 10,000,000 spindles is more than half as many as are now in the Southern States of this country the magnitude of the effort will be realized.

There are about 5,000,000 spindles in the United States which could, probably, be purchased for \$10,000,000, and if a plan for dismantling such mills could be worked out it would greatly aid our industry.

If we could dismantle 5,000,000 old spindles and then reduce the cost of operating our remaining mills by replacing old and antiquated machinery with new, the additional profits would in a short period of time equal the expenditures for dismantling and rehabilitating.

## Sees World Trade Aid In Silver Stabilization

Lord Bradbourne, chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., told stockholders of his company at a recent meeting in London, England, that one fundamental cause of political unrest in the Far East, instability of silver prices, would be removed if the United States, Great Britain and India would cooperate.

He said that stabilization of silver prices would immensely benefit world trade.

## Some Day

In one of his daily expressions "Uncle Walt Mason" says:

Some day the slump will lose its grip, and merrily again we'll skip, and shake the welkin with our cry, "Once more the goose is hanging high!" Some day the man who's out of luck, who searches vainly for a buck, will have more jobs than he can count, with wages to a large amount; employers will around him stand, and paw his chest, and grasp his hand, and say, "We need you every day, and we will hand you princely pay." Some day we'll all be at our ease, and coin again will grow on trees, high pressure salesmen, on our trail, will come to get their share of kale, and we'll be urged to blow ourselves for all the gimcracks on the shelves.

## No Co-operation

Our friend, Geo. B. Snow, of Atlanta, sent us the following which appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinel:

Once upon a time a cotton goods man died and went to Heaven: Upon being received by Saint Peter, he asked to be shown to his old competitors of the cotton business. He was told that each group of people in the same line of business lived together; therefore, it was an easy matter to go to the district and see all the cotton goods men at one time.

Upon seeing them he was surprised to find that they were very, very thin. In fact, one could almost see through them. Just at that time dinner was served and to his astonishment platters and platters of delicious foods were placed before them, and before anyone was seated an angel came along and strapped a long iron spoon on each arm. This spoon was strapped around the wrist and biceps, making it impossible to bend the arm. As a result, they could only look at the food but could not eat it.

Our friend then went to another section where the lawyers lived and to his surprise found them all fat and healthy. While he was there, dinner was served and an angel strapped a spoon on each arm in the same manner. To his surprise he found that each lawyer dipped his spoon into the food and fed the man seated next to him.

Returning to the cotton goods group, he asked an old competitor why they didn't do the same thing, to which he replied: "I'm starving and I should feed that dirty crook next to me?"

## Russia Contributing to Student Sympathizers

A press dispatch from Japan says:

Tokyo, Dec. 8.—Authoritative quarters here said today the Japanese Government had information that Soviet Russia has been contributing \$45,000 monthly to communistic student sympathizers in China.

When anyone suggests that any professor or students in America have been in the employment of Soviet Russia the usual answer is pooh! pooh!

Japan has a very fine and efficient secret service and when they say that Soviet Russia has been paying \$45,000 per month to communistic student sympathizers in China it is rather difficult to believe that all service rendered in America has been free gratis.

## Early Inflation Forecast

Speaking before a U. S. Senate subcommittee, Virgil Jordan, a New York economist, said the next boom era would be difficult to control and would swing under way quickly.

"At this moment," he said, "materials are at hand for large scale, almost unprecedented inflationary expansion, with nothing to stop it." He cited:

1. The position of the banking system, with an enormous supply of gold.
2. Large volume of hoarded currency, which he estimated at \$1,500,000,000.
3. Low borrowings of banks belonging to the Federal Reserve system.

## Speaking of Bureaus

In a recent issue of their weekly letter, Munds & Winslow say in regard to Federal Bureaus:

A short time ago we commented on the research work of the Bureau of Standards on the relative noise disturbance created by the saxophone and the tap dancer. It is interesting to refer to another activity of this government organization. A Washington dispatch states that the Bureau has been investigating feminine hosiery, and the scientists have decided that an average standard length of 30 inches should be established for stockings. Many women have sent in protests stating that in the arbitrary length some of them look like infants in socks, while others whose legs are shorter than normal claim the stockings will approach their ears. The announcement is made that now that the stocking length is standardized, the Bureau scientists skilled in such matters are proceeding with the study of the feminine leg in order to fix a national standard. This will include measurements for the instep, heel, toe, ankle, calf and welt for the various sizes.

We protest that this is an unnecessary duplication of activity, as the male sex for some thousands of years has been interested in the same subject, and has its own ideas as to standards."

## The Strike Song

"COME ALL YOU SCABS IF YOU WANT TO HEAR THE STORY OF A CRUEL MILLIONAIRE.  
ROB-ERT HENLEY WAS THE MILLIONAIRE'S NAME,  
HE BOUGHT THE LAW WITH HIS MONEY AND FRAME,  
BUT HE CAN'T BUY THE UNION WITH HIS MONEY AND HIS FRAME."

What is the above? Just a verse from "The Strike Song," written by an instructor at the University of North Carolina and staged as a three-act play at Chapel Hill, N. C., last Saturday night.

The play gives the public an untrue version of the strikes at Gastonia, N. C., and Marion, N. C., and it gives future strikers, inspirational songs to sing just as the Communists sing the "Red International."

We will have more to say when we get all of the verses and lines of the play.

They call loyal workers "scabs" and do not the professors have a union of their own known as the American Association of University Professors? To them everyone who does not join the union and pay dues is a "scab."

## Greensboro Daily News Evades Publication

The *Greensboro News* takes a crack at David Clark for his exposure of *Contempo*, the radical publication of a group of former University students, but it is mighty careful to keep its readers in ignorance of the contents of *Contempo*. It excuses non-publication on the grounds of infringing a copyright, but other papers in North Carolina have published the dirty rot just to show the people what sort of stuff is going on under the name of "freedom of the press" and "freedom of speech."—*Gastonia Gazette*.

The above refers to the fact that extracts from the Langston Hughes articles as published in *Contempo* were deleted from an article which we sent the *Greensboro Daily News* in reply to one of their attacks.

Neither *Contempo* or the Langston Hughes articles were copyrighted and many other newspapers in the South had already quoted from them.

Deleting the quotations kept the readers of the *Greensboro Daily News* from realizing the insulting and blasphemous statements a negro had made prior to being honored at the University of North Carolina and allowed to address several groups of students.

It prevented people of North Carolina from realizing what the editor of the *Daily Tar Heel* meant when he referred to the negro as *Mr. Hughes* and said that his speaking "was the expression of a clear and sincere spirit."

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—The Cannon Mills have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable January 1, to stock of record December 18th.

LYMAN, S. C.—The understanding here is that the Pacific Mills are to put in soon nine new printing machines—and that they will not bring the old machines down from Lawrence, as had originally been expected.

MACON, GA.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on \$200,000,000 worth of outstanding common stock, or a total payment of \$300,000.

LOUDON, TENN.—Construction of the new full-fashioned hosiery mill to be built here by Charles H. Bacon Company, as recently announced, will be under the supervision of Ed Rader, of Lenoir City.

MARION, N. C.—The installation of 30 new model looms at the Marion Manufacturing Company has been completed. The new cotton warehouse, with a capacity for 4,000 bales, is also ready, according to A. F. Hunt, superintendent.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., has declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock and 50 cents per share on the common stock, both payable January 1, to stockholders of record December 21.

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.—The contract for revamping the Anchor Mills at Huntersville, which is one of the C. W. Johnston chain of mills, has been awarded to the Walker Engineering Company, with offices at 517 Harvie avenue, Gastonia, N. C. The work will consist of overhauling card room machinery, rearranging all spinning, spooling and warping and shafting in these departments and erecting winders. The mill will produce colored knitting yarns.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The Charlottesville Woolen Mills, D. Van Wagner, president, let contract to Allen J. Saville, Inc., Electric Building, Richmond, for constructing manufacturing building; R. H. Bouligny, Inc., 433 W. Morehead street, Charlotte, N. C., for light and power wiring; Grinnell Company, Inc., 1431 W. Morehead street, Charlotte, N. C., for heating and sprinkler equipment.

MARION, N. C.—An addition to the Marion Knitting Mill, which will increase its output 30 per cent, will be put up the first of the year, said W. W. Neal, owner.

The number of workers will be increased from 215 to 265 as soon as the extra unit is completed. Modern machinery will be used so that it will not take as many workers to produce a hundred dozen pairs of socks an hour as it does in the older part of the mill, he said.

The plant has been running at full capacity, day and night, almost continuously for years, and right now it is over a month behind with its orders.

Last January a 40 by 40, two-story brick addition was made to the plant, but this failed to bring production high enough, and so another unit of similar size will be put in right away.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills are now being operated as the Selma Manufacturing Company, of Birmingham, with J. F. Ames as owner and president of the company. H. H. Holcombe, who was formerly with the Strowd-Holcombe Mills, is superintendent. The plant has 30,000 spindles and 600 looms. Prior to the reorganization the mill had 400 looms, the additional 200 having recently been purchased from the Valley Queen Mill at West Warwick, R. I.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The hearing of petition of the Hart Cotton Mills and Fountain Cotton Mills of Tarboro against the Virginia Electric & Power Co. for lower rates will be resumed here January 19, the State Corporation Commission announced.

The hearing, begun several months ago, came to an abrupt ending after one day when B. Mabry Hart, president of both mills, died suddenly in his hotel room here. The case is expected to require considerable time.

BOSTON.—Although the West Point Manufacturing Company, of West Point, Ga., had an operating profit of about \$300,000 for the year ended October 31, 1931, there was a net decrease in surplus of \$1,994,748, as compared with a falling in the surplus account a year ago of \$1,085,357.

Contributing factors to the current surplus shrinkage include inventory write-off of about \$600,000, depreciation of \$1,153,506 (double the usual amount), and payment of dividends amounting to \$360,000.

Sales in both yardage, and dollars were below a year ago, the former by 10 per cent, and while the exact dollar volume was not revealed the company states that average prices were about 25 per cent under those of 1930. Operations in the towel department were more satisfactory than the results obtained in the heavy and coarse goods departments.

The balance sheet as of the fiscal year just ended shows current assets of \$4,673,333 and current liabilities of \$1,414,445, leaving a net quick of \$3,258,888, or slightly more than \$45 per share on the 72,000 shares, which are currently quoted at approximately \$40 per share. The net quick a year ago totalled \$4,688,158.

AUSTELL, GA.—The new mill of the Clark Thread Company, which has been under construction for nearly a year, is expected to be in full operation by January 1. Officials at Newark, N. J., headquarters of the company, had hoped that spinning would begin by December 15.

The mill is the first unit of what will eventually become the largest thread plant in the United States, officials said. The plant consists of a central building three stories high and 500 feet long, a two-story opening room and a two-story boiler room.

The mill has 40,000 spindles, and at the start will employ about 300 people, for whom a village has been built on the mill's 1,000-acre site. The buildings cost \$1,000,000 and the equipment, which is installed, \$1,500,000. Stoney Drake, who is manager, was formerly superintendent of the Exposition Cotton Mills in Atlanta and later went into the mill supply business at Norfolk, Va.

The Clark Thread Company is located on two railroads  
(Continued on Page 24)



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A Traveler for Every Fibre

## Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 11)

The extra filling can be bound at the sides of the fabric either by the selvages or by a "catch cord." When bound by selvages two harness shafts are used which carry only the selavage heddles, and these two shafts weave plain continuously through the fabric. If binding the extra filling in this manner causes the selvages to become tight during the weaving a catch cord can be used. This cord is simply a few threads, or a ply yarn, drawn through a heddle at the sides of the threads in warp and then through the reed with several empty dents between the cord and selavage. The heddle can be put on a separate harness shaft and shaft connected to a harness lever in the dobby in the usual manner, but is only operated when the extra filling is being inserted and this holds the filling outside the selavage. When a length of fabric

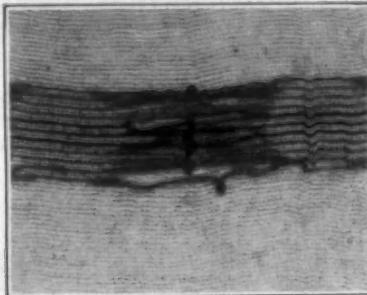


Fig. 277

has been woven this cord becomes slack and the slack must be taken up. If this is not done, the cord will be pulled into the spot near the edge of fabric which will make a defect in the fabric.

In estimating the cost of these fabrics, the production has to be carefully considered. The more extra filling there is in the fabric, the more the fabric will cost to produce, since the extra filling does not actually form the

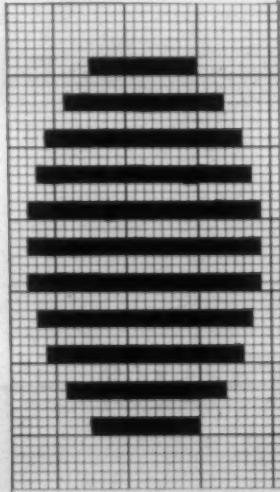


Fig. 278

fabric and the take up gears are stopped on those picks thereby causing less production from the loom.

Fig. 274 illustrates a curtain fabric made with a plain weave ground showing both sides of the fabric.

Fig. 275 illustrates the spot design. This fabric is

made on 16 harness shafts, 4 for ground, 6 for each of the figures. The harness shafts can be reduced to 8 by using only two for each of the spots.

Fig. 276 illustrates a sample of marquisette curtain fabric with the extra filling cut off between the spots.

Fig. 277 illustrates the same fabric as it is woven in the loom showing the extra filling on top of fabric. This illustration also shows the catch cord holding the extra filling outside the selavage of the fabric.

Fig. 278 illustrates the design in the fabric for spot only. A leno or marquisette weave is used in this fabric.

## Sheldon, Morse, Hutchins & Easton

A new type of service organization, to facilitate the marketing of industrial products, has been formed by Dr. H. H. Sheldon, H. A. Morse, L. W. Hutchins, and Dr. W. H. Easton, all well known in many branches of industry, engineering and science. The company, with offices at 191 West 10th Street, New York City, will be known as Sheldon, Morse, Hutchins & Easton.

This group will give special attention to the economic problems arising in connection with scientific research by assisting manufacturers to determine the applications and markets for products in the laboratory or development stages, estimate the amount of research expenditures that are economically justified, make surveys of competition and patents, and plan supplementary research work and the development of new products to meet market conditions.

The company also plans to furnish manufacturers with a complete sales research, advertising, and publicity service, based on the principals' experience in the promotion and sales of chemicals, electrical equipment, building materials, industrial and marine supplies and machinery, scientific apparatus, and other lines.

## Standard Hosiery Lengths

Recommended commercial standards for hosiery lengths, covering standard lengths, methods of measuring and tolerances for men's, women's and children's hosiery as adopted by the general conference of producers, distributors and users held October 29 are being circulated for written acceptance prior to publication by the National Bureau of Standards. There is also included subsequent changes in length of boys' hose as approved by manufacturers of this type of hosiery after the conference.

### An Opportunity for Mill Executives or Superintendents

No doubt you are thinking of how to play Santa Claus to your employees with the greatest effect and at the least cost. We have the answer. You can also thereby help the agricultural producers in your territory.

We are assembling fine quality PECANS in this territory and preparing them for market and can make you an extra special value to be distributed to your employees at Christmas. Never have they been half so low in price and besides have the highest food value of any nut. Can supply you any amount and at unusual values. Something that will really make the children feel that Santa Claus has come. For our responsibility we refer you to any bank in Florence or any fruit and produce credit book.

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town business section by  
subway with direct en-  
trance to hotel.  
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JNO C GOSSLER  
Mgr Dir



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

at Austell, the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line, and has good water facilities. Officials had been figuring on opening a plant in the South for several years and considered locations in Alabama and Georgia. Early this year they exercised options on several small farms at Austell and began construction.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Despite depreciation charges of \$149,465 and a steadily declining cotton and cotton goods market, Appleton Company, of Anderson, S. C., and Lowell, Mass., closed the year ended October 31, 1931, with a net profit of \$127,976, as compared with a net loss in the previous year of \$119,852, and substantial deficits in three of the four preceding years. The South Carolina plant, where all manufacturing is done, experienced a net profit after charges of \$153,209, although the Lowell mill, which today is wholly a renting property, suffered a loss of \$24,323. A year ago the Lowell property lost \$66,367.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders all officers and directors, with the exception of Charles Runnels, who desired to retire from the board, were re-elected. C. E. Cooke, secretary, and a director of Saco-Lowell Shops, was elected to the directorate, succeeding Mr. Runnels.

The balance sheet as of the fiscal year just ended shows a material improvement in the financial condition of the company. Current assets totalled \$1,229,636 and current liabilities \$149,953, a ratio of 8.2. The difference, or working capital, of \$1,079,683, compares with net quick a year ago of \$922,281, when the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.6.

The notes payable account was reduced from \$500,000 to \$100,000. The balance sheet surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$2,631,806, and inventory \$484,455.

The past year's earnings are equivalent to \$12.81 per share on the \$9,989 preferred shares outstanding, while the net quick is equivalent to \$108 per share on the preferred as against current over-the-counter bids of \$8 to \$11 per share.

Although conditions in the cotton textile industry are far from healthy, the company is managing to keep the mill at Anderson running on a 55-hour week.

## Many Mills Close Christmas Week

A large number of Southern mills have announced their intentions of closing for Christmas week. These announcements come from practically all of the textile States. Included in the number are several important knitting mills. Production for January will be materially lower than in December, it is believed.

## Curtailment Plan

Announcement that the Springs, Self and McKissick groups of cotton mills will curtail one week out of each month has been made.

The new schedule of operations, the announcement continued, will go into effect December 21; while it also was said that the Clinton Mills and the Lydia Mills, at Clinton, also would curtail one week per month.

The two mills at Clinton, it was understood, will continue to operate at nights during three weeks out of the month and will be closed the fourth week. Whether or

not the Springs, Self and McKissick Mills will continue to operate at night was not known but reports in some quarters were that these mills also would run at night during the three weeks in which operations will be carried on.

The Springs, Self, McKissick and Bailey Mills have steadfastly continued on a day and night schedule for some time past and announcement of plans for curtailment is regarded as an aftermath of a meeting at Greenville early this month at which the question of curtailment was discussed by mill men and converters.

### Cloth Stocks Increase

Statistical reports of production, shipments and sales of carded cotton cloths during the month of November, 1931, were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during November amounted to 231,446,000 yards, or at the rate of 57,861,000 yards per week. This was 1.9 per cent more than the rate of production during the month of October.

Sales during November were 224,207,000, equivalent to 96.9 per cent of production. Shipments during the month amounted 213,889,000 yards, equivalent to 92.4 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 273,390,000 yards, representing an increase of 6.9 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders on November 30, 1931 were 354,957,000 yards, representing an increase of 3 per cent during the month.

Both sales and shipments during November, 1931 were greater than in November, 1930,—sales being 22.5 per cent more and shipments 6.6 per cent more.

These statistics are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. These groups report on more than 300 classifications or constructions of carded cotton cloths and represent the major portion of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

### Avoiding Yarn Irregularity

(Continued from Page 7)

reason why a frame should not run from doffing to doffing without an end breaking.

It will be seen from the foregoing brief survey of some of the causes of yarn variation that it is only by the most untiring and exhaustive efforts that anyone can hope to reduce to a minimum a fault which it is practically impossible to prevent.—By S. B. in Textile Manufacturer.

Manufacturers and Repairers of  
**COTTON MILL BRUSHES**

Write for Prices and Estimates.

**GASTONIA BRUSH CO.**  
Gastonia, N. C.



**"I buy rings  
on their  
RECORD OF  
SERVICE!"**

"That's the only SURE test of a spinning or twister ring. We put in 18,000 DIAMOND FINISH Double Flange Rings in 1921 and have just turned them over. They started well and have run well ever since. That's the only sure test I know of. Results are what count with me, and DIAMOND FINISH Rings have a wonderful record!"

## Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

**GOOD SERVICE  
AND GOOD  
SHIPPING BOXES  
NEAR AT HAND**

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L. F. POWELL, Mgr.



H & D Package  
Engineers Com-  
bine Experience  
With Skill



Factory Stop 3, Petersboro  
Pike

**HINDE & DAUCH** corrugated fibre **SHIPPING BOXES**

Richmond, Va.—The board of directors of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Charlottesville, Va.'s leading industrial plant, met and declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. A bonus of 5 per cent was also voted all employees of the mills except the president.

Washington.—Commencement of a study dealing with the marketing of cotton goods was announced by the Textile Foundation. This is the second of a series of distribution studies in the field of textiles authorized by the Foundation in recognition of the important role distribution plays in modern business.



## Florida-Cuba Excursions

### Southern Railway System Announces

Very Low Round Trip Excursion Fares to Florida and Cuba, Season 1931

#### Round Trip Fares From CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jacksonville, Fla.	\$20.50
Orlando, Fla.	28.40
St. Augustine, Fla.	22.50
Denton, Fla.	26.45
West Palm Beach, Fla.	36.65
Tampa, Fla.	31.90
St. Petersburg, Fla.	33.20
Miami, Fla.	40.25
Lakeland, Fla.	31.15
Fort Myers, Fla.	36.30
Havana, Cuba	71.00

Round Trip Fares to Many Other Points in Florida

Tickets on Sale October 1st to December 31, 1931. Limit 14 days.

#### Excellent Service

#### Convenient Schedules

Call on Ticket Agents for further information and Pullman reservations, or address

R. H. GRAHAM  
Division Passenger Agent  
Southern Railway Passenger Station  
Telephone 2-3351 Charlotte, N. C.

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## Cotton Cloth for Curing Concrete

(Continued from Page 10)

After 7½ hours exposure in a room in which the atmospheric conditions were controlled at 65 deg. relative humidity at 70 deg. Fahrenheit, the moisture content of the osnaburg was found to have decreased from 40 per cent of its bone-dry weight to 5 per cent of that weight, reaching an equilibrium. At the end of the 7½ hours, the wiping cloth was found still to contain moisture to the extent of 85 per cent of its bone-dry weight, and burlap still held moisture to the extent of 97 per cent of its bone-dry weight. The modified wiping cloth lost its moisture to the surrounding atmosphere very slowly, reaching its equilibrium at the end of about 19 hours. The burlap was found to hold its moisture a little longer, reaching its equilibrium at the end of about 24 hours.

### CONCLUSIONS

Inasmuch as the results of this study show "(1) that cotton sheets having properties similar to those of the modified wiping cloth developed in connection with this test, will retain moisture approximately as long as sheets made of burlap; (2) that the cost per mile of road constructed is considerably less for cotton sheets than for those made of burlap; and (3) that a large quantity of American cotton would be required by a general use of cotton coverings for concrete during road construction; it does not seem presumptuous to bring these facts to your attention or to suggest that, in the interest of Southern agriculture and the country as a whole, you give the use of cotton in road construction operations your serious consideration."

## Hunter Reports Larger Sales

"This week's sales show a considerable increase over the last two weeks, the principal gain being made in the colored goods and fine and fancy goods. In each of these divisions sales were in excess of production," says the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company.

"During the week word was received in the market that three of the most important groups of print cloth mills in the South would shut down for a week at Christmas and had withdrawn their goods from the market, and that they would continue this policy of shutting down one week per month as long as they had the general support of the industry in doing so. Announcements have already been made by a dozen or more other groups of mills to the effect that they were closing down for at least a week at Christmas time and, in some cases, two weeks, and we hope this is going to be very general.

"As a result of these announcements, the print cloth market is showing more steadiness with 38½-inch 64-60s moving at 3½c against 3½c last week. While buyers are showing very little interest in the market, manufacturers are no longer urging sales as they were up to the end of last week. The bag trade have continued fair buyers and the jobbers have bought considerable quantities of branded sheetings for the first quarter of next year.

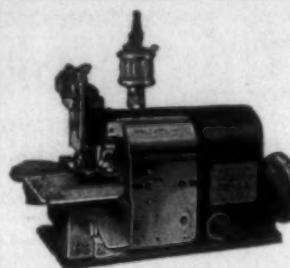
"Sheeting prices have been moderately steady to slightly easier during the week.

"There has been no improvement in general or financial sentiment. Both have been at almost as low a point as during the first week in October.

"While we have no hesitation in expecting the usual seasonal buying in February and March, we fear that its volume, like this autumn's, will hardly come up to earlier expectations in spite of the low prices."

## MERROW

Trade Mark  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



High speed trimming and overseaming, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines for use on knitted and woven goods of all kinds.

Let us demonstrate on your fabrics work of styles 60 ABB and 60 DSB machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece goods to facilitate subsequent processing.

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

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## CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING  
COMPANY  
CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY SERVICE

## PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING

Patented in all important Countries

For

WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS

Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.  
P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

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**C** If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

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Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples  
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### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets was somewhat firmer last week due primarily to the plans for curtailing print cloth production and the higher print cloth prices named by a number of important mills. In addition several large producers withdrew their lines from the market. There is a growing feeling here that the demoralization in print cloth prices is ended although it is felt by many merchants that the announced plan of 25 per cent curtailment is not sufficient to meet the situation.

The increased production during November, reflected in statistics announced this week reflects an increase in stocks and sales during the month.

While gray goods sold only in moderate quantities during the week, there was a much better feeling in the market. It is believed that the market will maintain the firmer basis. Buyers were slow to operate last week, apparently awaiting further and more definite developments.

In sheetings, trade was small, but prices were held on an unchanged basis. A number of broadcloth buyers sought goods at concessions near the end of the week but it was understood that sales were made only at full prices.

Aside from the sympathetic strength which had been expected from the print cloth curtailment program, the fine goods division itself had developments during the week to which it could point with satisfaction. Chief among these was a broadening of inquiry and a much wider buying movement, although as yet this was in the main confined to strike-off purchases.

In fine goods the best demand was for piques. Fair sales of all-rayon crepes and some of the rayon and cotton mixtures were also reported.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2 5/8
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 1/2
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	3 3/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3 5/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 1/4
Brown sheetings, standard	5 1/2
Brown sheetings, 4-yard 56-60s	4 7/8
Tickings, 8-ounce	13
Denims	9 1/2
Dress ginghams	10 1/2-12
Standard prints	7
Staple ginghams	7 1/2

Constructive Selling Agents  
for  
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.  
New York City

## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa. — The approach of the inventory period continued to restrict yarn trading during the week. Sales in most cases were limited and there was little interest in larger supplies. Spinners, as a whole, continued to keep prices on the levels on the last several weeks, although some scattered trading at concessions was reported at the week-end.

The average sale last week was small and the largest was rarely above 25,000 pounds. The outlook for improved business in January is considered good although it is admitted that the fact that a number of buyers have asked spinners to postpone shipments until after January 1st is regarded as likely to be harmful. Most consuming mills seemed determined that inventories and contracts at the year end shall be lower than a year ago and there is hope that this condition will increase yarn demand in January.

While yarns cannot be said to have been showing any activity, dealers in the carded field say they are not complaining. Some of their mill customers in the underwear trade have placed fair size orders for yarns, both carded and single for yarns, both carded and single combed peeler figuring in last week's transactions.

There was a more confident tone in mercerized yarns. A number of sellers have raised prices and will no longer accept orders at prices quoted in transactions two or three weeks ago. One firm stated it would not accept within several cents of those figures and several other processors are following along these lines.

References to combed yarns were to the effect that small quantities of single 30s on cones had brought 27c, 40s 31c, 60s 37c, 30s two-ply 29c and 50s 36c. Yarns made of finer staple cotton were usually higher in price than these figures, sometimes as much as 3c or 4c a pound. The combed yarn situation was a little steadier after the pronounced irregularities of recent weeks.

The fact that stocks of yarn held by dealers, spinners and consuming mills are small and that production has been curtailed in recent weeks, is regarded as an important factor that should make for improvement after the turn of the year.

Southern Single Warps		30s	20
10s	14	40s	27
12s	15	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
16s	16	8s	14 1/2
20s	16 1/2	10s	15
26s	19 1/2	12s	15 1/2
30s	20	16s	16 1/2
		20s	17 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			
8s	14		
10s	14 1/2	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	13
12s	15	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	13
16s	16	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14
20s	16 1/2		
24s	18 1/2		
30s	20		
36s	26		
40s	27	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	14 1/2
		8s, 1-ply	12 1/2
		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12 1/2
		10s, 1-ply	13 1/2
		12s, 2-ply	13 1/2
		16s, 2-ply	15
		20s, 2-ply	16 1/2
		26s, 2-ply	18
		30s, 2-ply	20
Southern Single Skeins			
8s	13 1/2		
10s	14		
12s	14 1/2		
14s	15		
16s	15 1/2		
20s	16 1/2		
24s	18 1/2		
26s	19 1/2		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
8s	14		
10s	14 1/2		
12s	15		
14s	15 1/2		
16s	16		
20s	16 1/2		
24s	18 1/2		
26s	19 1/2		
		8s	13 1/2
		10s	14
		12s	14 1/2
		16s	15
		18s	16
		20s	16 1/2
		22s	17
		24s	18 1/2
		26s	19 1/2
		28s	19 1/2
		30s	20 1/2

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

## WINDING MACHINERY

For all Transfer Purposes

in

Textile Mills

Exporters to  
54 Foreign Countries

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY  
BOSTON

BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS  
HIGH SPEED WARPERS  
WARP TYING MACHINES  
WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
HAND KNOTTERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant  
Framingham, Mass. ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

Greenville, S. C.

Have You Some Equipment You Want to  
Dispose Of?

SELL IT

Through A

**Classified Ad**

In The

**Southern Textile Bulletin**

Read In Nearly All Textile Mills In The South

December 17, 1931

## SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

### for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

**AKTIVIN CORP.**, The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Reps.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1903 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Offices: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 909 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1118 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1915 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 1128 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 200 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mehane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

**ARABOL MFG. CO.**, THE, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: Robert E. Buck, Mar. Sou. Reps.: Frank G. North, P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., INC.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ASSOCIATED BOBBIN COS.**, composed of BOWEN-HUNTER BOBBIN CO., East Corinth, Vt.; THE DANA S. COURTYNE CO., Chicopee, Mass.; VERMONT SPOOL & BOBBIN CO., Burlington, Vt. Sou. Reps.: The McLeod Companies, which are Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

**RAHNSON CO., THE**, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Smith Williams, Winston-Salem Office; S. C. Stimson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; I. L. Brown, 886 Dreyer St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; C. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS**, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

**BORNE, SCRUMSER CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 808 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Coasett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Flouden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

**BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.**, H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: John Bothamley, 1006 Williams Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochran, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson, 110 Tuxton St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

**CIBA CO., INC.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

**CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Poole, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 E. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

**CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Walter F. Woodward, Mgr.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Reps.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DIXIE SPINDEL & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Guillet, Mgr.

**DRAKE CORPORATION**, Norfolk, Va.

**DRAPER CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darvin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

**DRAPER**, E. S., 1522 E. 6th St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: H. B. Bursley, K. A. Simmons and R. A. Wilhelm, Charlotte Offices.

**DU PONT RAYON CO.**, 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunkel, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shakesford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: John C. Voker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; P. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**DU FONTE DE NEMOURS & CO.**, K. L. Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1201 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mill Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Raiston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES**, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Elmira Mills, Elmira, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Blackboro Cotton Co., Blackboro, N. C.

**ECONOMY BALER CO.**, Ann Arbor, Mich. Sou. Rep.: J. Kirk Rowell Co., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

**FAFNIR BEARING CO.**, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office & Warehouse: Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: A. G. Laughridge and C. A. Leto, Atlanta Office; S. D. Berg, 221 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Shirley, 2705 Williams St., Dallas, Tex.; W. P. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687, Houston, Tex.

**FIDELITY MACHINE CO.**, 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

**FORD CO.**, J. B. Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetipette, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

**GASTONIA BRUSH CO.**, Gastonia, N. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

**GENERAL DYEESTUFF CORP.**, 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. F. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Bialdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. W. W. O'Hare, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs.; Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.; P. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sun Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GILL LEATHER CO.**, Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Rich. Gossell, 204 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Flouden, Griffin, Ga.

**GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO.**, Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; J. McFetters, Supt.; H. F. Harrill, Rep., Charlotte office.

**HALTON'S SONS, THOS.**, "C" and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouses: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. L. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouses: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent; Gandy, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gandy, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 268, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Texas.

**HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.**, New York City. Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga.; J. Carlile Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspin, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 125, Rockingham, N. C.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**, Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOUGHTON & CO.**, E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; F. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., 1201 Atlantic Office.

**HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.**, Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Wooley, Jr., 2001 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**, 328 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. P. Burney, 8631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**JOHNSON, CHAS B.**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**KUMAGRAF CO.**, 200 Varick St., New York City. Sou. Offices: First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1343, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

**LAVONIA MFG. CO.**, Lavonia, Ga.

**LOCKWOOD-GREEN ENGINEERS, INC.**, 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C. K. E. Barnwell, V. F. V.

**MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYNERS-TOS-MANHATTAN, INC.**, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Office: 100 E. 42nd St., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co., Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, Del Norte Special Agent; Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Huntington, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pell Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co., South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Tennessee—Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Sunbeam Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Sevier, Inc.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: H. W. Blair, 2340 Westfield Road, Charlotte, N. C.; E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shock, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

**MARSTON CO., JOHN F.**, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: G. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**MATHEISON ALKALI WORKS, INC.**, 230 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va.; E. A. Hults, V. P. Sou. Office: First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staples, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. H. Oliver, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Hotel, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

**MAUNEY-STEEL CO.**, 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; D. N. C. Don L. Hurlburt, 811 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**MERRROW MACHINE CO.**, THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

**MORTON MACHINE WORKS**, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC.**, 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouses: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. L. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouses: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent; Gandy, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gandy, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS**, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 226½ N. Forbes St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newman, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

**OKARITE PRODUCTS, INC.**, New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr.; Atlanta, Ga.; E. Melvin, Augusta, Ga.; E. B. McLean, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canney, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormby, Indianapolis, Ind.; O. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

**PARKS-CRAMER CO.**, Pittsburgh, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Dodge, V-Pres., M. G. Townsend, Sou. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. V. Burnham, O. O. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1385, Atlanta, Ga.

**PERKINS & SON, INC.**, B. F., Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO.**, Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, P. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. P. Stegall, Clemerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

**ROCKWEAVE MILLS**, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull, Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Linger Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdwy. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

**SACO-Lowell SHOPS**, 147 Mill St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

**SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**, C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO.**, 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

**SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

**SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**SIRRINE & CO.**, J. E., Greenville, S. C. **SOLVAY SALES CORP.**, 61 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward & Wright Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lafayette Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

**SONOCA PRODUCTS CO.**, Hartsville, S. C. Sou. Rep.: Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

**STANLEY WORKS**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

**STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

**TEON BELTING CO.** (D. P. Brown & Co.), 259-261 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Newlin W. Pyle, Charlotte, N. C.

**TERRELL MACHINE CO.**, Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

**TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO.**, THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.**, THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

**UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.**, 98 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Canfield Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and L. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stirling, Atlanta Office.

**U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

**U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.**, 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdwy. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

**VEEDER-ROOT, INC.**, Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

**VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 616 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C. A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

**VISCOSE CO.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

**VOGEL CO.**, JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. W. H. Porcher and H. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

**WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

**WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO.**, 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 80 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

## Truslow Explains Machine Problems

Boston, Mass.—Co-operation with practical spinners in American cotton mills, laboratory research work and the practice of cotton mills and machinery builders abroad are the sources of inspiration for manufacturers in improving textile machinery, declared J. L. Truslow of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., at the Textile Forum conducted by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. Truslow and Edmund E. Blake, chief engineer of Saco-Lowell Shops addressed the overseers of spinners assembled from New England mills and New York State telling them in a general way of the recent American textile machinery improvements with particular reference to those developments which are attracting attention abroad. Mr. Truslow also spoke of the differences in the problems which confront European mills as compared to American mills and declared it is important to keep these differences in mind because they make it impossible to introduce bodily into this country European ideas before they have been thoroughly tried out in American plants.

In referring to laboratory research work Mr. Truslow said "We try out in our laboratories all the ideas which are suggested to us by our technical staff and it is from this sort of research that a large percentage of the radical changes in the spinning frame are derived. We do not place any too great dependence on laboratory tests, however, in making final decisions. If an idea looks promising in the laboratory we immediately try to arrange for a test under mill conditions and until this is completed we suspend judgment on the value of improvement."

A discussion of technical problems of manufacturing by the over-

seers followed the addresses the principal questions being: Long draft spinning, specialized spinning, systems of maintaining machinery in good condition, value of self weighted top rolls and different types of machinery for spooling and warping.

## Institute Plans Textile Yearbook

For the first time in the history of the textile industry a review of textile research, similar to annuals that have been published for some time for the chemical and other industries that are leaders in scientific research, is to be published by the United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., covering results for the year 1931. This initial issue will be dedicated to the memory of its late president, Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, and will bear the imprint of the Publications Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

The Board of Editors for the Annual consists of Professor E. R. Schwarz, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman; Dr. W. E. Emley, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Walen, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., and Professor L. A. Olney, Lowell, Mass., Textile Institute. Each chapter will be contributed by a recognized authority on the subject covered. The volume will be ready for distribution early next spring.

Publication of the Annual was authorized by the executive committee of United States Institute at its meeting at the University Club, Boston, Mass., December 4, and initial plans were discussed by the research committee at its meeting at Lowell, Mass., Textile Institute December 7. The next meeting of the latter committee will be held at the Chemists' Club, New York City, Thursday, January 21, and the next meeting of the executive committee and the board of directors will be held at the same place the following day.

## American Cotton Coop. May Handle 2,500,000 Bales

New Orleans, La. — Last year's total of 2,100,000 bales of cotton marketed co-operatively may be increased to 2,500,000 bales before the present cotton season ends, it was stated at the office of the comptroller of the American Cotton Co-operative Association.

# Mill Village Activities

*Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—“Aunt Becky.”*

## More Fine Presents for “Aunt Becky”

Gee! Folks are lovely to me. So many remember me with valuable gifts—and all so much appreciated. Fills my heart with joy, and brings a lump to my throat. Friends are better than money.

Mr. R. W. Jennings, superintendent, Lanett Cotton Mills has sent me a generous supply of pecans, along with recipes for pecan cookery and candies. Such a wonderful surprise it was—but so pleased to know that Mr. Jennings thought of “Aunt Becky.”

### THE CLIMAX OF ALL

But the greatest of all presents arrived Saturday morning, December 12th—a Holstein heifer calf, four weeks old, from the famous Pomona Dairies, Pomona Mills, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.—a present from Mr. C. W. Causey, secretary and treasurer of Pomona Mills, Inc.

The calf is named *Pomona Ormsby Lady*; one of her close ancestors, was the highest-producing Holstein cow in the world, at that time. Pomona Holsteins easily win blue ribbons wherever shown, and have records for butter fat far beyond any we have ever heard of.

Needless to say that this is one calf that will be loved and cared for very tenderly. The trouble is—we may love it to death! It is the largest and most beautiful calf we have ever seen.

## Mrs. Addie McCraney Seay, Wife of W. B. Seay, Passes

Funeral Services for Mrs. Addie McCraney Seay, 38, wife of W. B. Seay, New Brookland, S. C., were held in New Brookland Baptist church by her pastor, Mr. Snyder, November 25th. She had been ill six months.

She is survived by her husband and children—Miss Daisy Seay, 17, Johnnie Seay, 9, her mother, Mrs. E. McCraney, of Monroe, N. C. Brothers and sisters—J. A. McCraney of Langley, S. C.; H. D. McCraney, Gastonia, N. C.; Mrs. C. M. Stewart, Charlotte, N. C., and Mrs. L. M. Biggs, of Lumberton, N. C.

She left a wonderful testimony to comfort her loved ones. She was a woman of many fine traits of character.

## Columbus, Ga.—Bibb Manufacturing Co.

This surely must be the largest mill anywhere, regardless of what Greenville, S. C., claims for Woodside Mill of that place. Bibb Mill, in Columbus, is more than 1700 feet long, and six stories high. Every department is nice and clean, and is a revelation in order and neatness.

Mr. F. H. Naylor, agent and general superintendent, has so far, cheated some woman out of a good husband. He was teasing me about getting married, and quoted: “No fool like an old fool.” Then when he saw “Uncle Hamp” he looked him over and said: “Aunt Becky, why didn’t you get a *man* while you were about it!” (Just his way of saying—my gosh! what a man!)

1,060 new model X Draper looms, are being installed here. E. H. Thomas, overseer of weaving is an old friend, and gave me splendid assistance in my work. J. E. Cannon is day second hand, J. H. Pitts, night sec-

ond hand; H. C. Haggard, second hand is slashing and drawing-in, is a Georgia Tech graduate.

And such a fine bunch of loom fixers: G. S. Etheridge, loom fixer, is the best cartoonist we have ever had the honor to meet. It is a pity that he can’t devote his entire time to his drawing: M. W. Walker, R. L. Tice, M. B. Benefield, A. A. Trammell, W. E. Bryan, W. E. Grant, and L. E. Scarborough, are among the progressive loom fixers.

G. D. Cross, technologist, J. F. Glass, overseer the cloth room, J. R. Plunkett, overseer twisting, and his second hand, G. H. Sessions, are all good friends whose names are on our mailing list.

Uncle Hamp and I spent awhile one evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Thomas. They have two sons in high school,—Hilliard and Miles. Miles is studying textiles in the night school, and scoring high.

### MR. THOMAS AND HIS QUARTETT

Talk about singing—but the quartett composed of Paul Elliott, first tenor; Clarence Elliott, second tenor and pianist; Carl Ashworth, baritone, and Floyd Christian, bass—simply can’t be beaten. They all work in the weave room, are called “Mr. Thomases Quartett,” and he’s as proud of them as he is of his job with Bibb. I don’t believe there is anyone anywhere, who can equal Floyd Christian singing bass—and the other boys are just as fine in their parts. They have broadcasted several times, and are a great credit to the “Bibb Family.”

H. J. Murphy, Englishman and one of the leaders at Bibb, says if he had his way about it, “Dave Clark would be president of the U. S. A.”

### A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE

Words can’t express the beauty of Bibb City. It must be seen to be appreciated. Absolutely clean, green lawns, shrubbery artistically grouped, lovely flowers in the yards and pretty potted plants on the porches—spotless curtains, polished windows—everything attractive. Wonderful schools, churches that overflow for Sunday school, people interested in the welfare of each other, and the genial agent, Mr. Naylor, Superintendent R. B. Newton and all the overseers, interested in the entire village. How can it be anything but an ideal community?

### SWIFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

J. M. Jordan is overseer carding; Charlie Gordy and C. C. Barrington, second hands; W. J. Jordan, overseer spinning, B. T. and Ray Sheppard, second hands; J. E. Anderson, overseer dressing; W. C. Morris, overseer weaving, J. H. Gray, and C. F. Edwards, second hands. W. A. McCollister, master mechanic. J. Robie Potts is in charge of the utilization plant—one of the most interesting departments of this manufacturing company. He is assisted by Claude Wilson. E. J. Livingston is yard man.

Herbert Hughes, overseer finishing—or cloth room, is one of my special friends, and it is always a pleasure to see his smiling face. He used to take his meals with “Aunt Becky” in LaGrange, when he was “just out of college.”

Miss Hanna, charming and beloved nurse, and the mill president, genial Harry L. Williams, were among those I had the pleasure of meeting while at Swift.

Superintendent Frank K. Petrea is still on the job, and busy looking after a big addition that is being built to the mill to enlarge all departments.

#### EAGLE AND PHENIX MILLS

Never have we seen greater improvements made in a plant than have been made here, and never have we seen a greater variety of goods produced at one place.

Superintendent W. R. Tattersall, gave us every possible assistance, and a splendid escort,—T. J. Culpepper, who took pride in showing us around.

Some of the product of the 1700 looms in eight weave rooms (J. W. Trigg, overseer) are as follows: Whip cord, duveteen, convict stripes (different colors for different States), Eagle Rock, raincoat goods, seersucker, cotton flannel, bedtick, cotton suiting, draperies, glove cloth, shirt stripes, pin checks, auto seat covers, rayon filled suiting, table cloths—and lots more that we can't remember.

But how we did enjoy that visit! E. A. Feimster, Jr., assistant superintendent; E. E. Hill, production clerk; H. H. Field, overseer of all that wonderful dyeing and Charles Prewett, designer, are among our friends and readers. E. C. Pittman is second in dyeing.

But gee! When we found our good friend F. L. Holliday, at the overseer's desk in the cloth room, it was one big pleasant surprise. If everybody had the "pep" that F. L. Holliday possesses, there'd never be a panic! Such enthusiasm—such pride in his work, such a determination to go 100 per cent in everything—why, its an inspiration to be around him. His second hands, J. W. Arnall, E. H. Buntin, Obie Parker, F. J. Brown, and H. D. Fuller in dressing, joined the Bulletin family.

In the weave room, Mr. Trigg's second hands, J. H. Stewart, B. T. Allen, and M. E. Cross were added to our list.

Other department heads are: V. E. McDowell, carder; J. P. Wood and Jim Smith, spinners; June Bagwell, in dressing; J. W. King, shipping; Herbert Gregory, stock room; Harry Smith, machinist; John Allen, electrician.

In the Gerard, Ala., plant, J. D. Kirven, carder and spinner, and C. L. Strickland, weaver.

#### Cherokee Falls, S. C.—Booster Club Meets

The Cherokee Falls Booster Club's December meeting was held in their hall, and a game supper was one of the interesting features. All members were present and we had several distinguished visitors.

Mr. J. L. Jewel, superintendent from Chesnee, S. C., gave a fine talk, and each visitor had something interesting to say. Among the guests present were Mr. H. A. Ross, paymaster, Chesnee, S. C.; Clerk of Court Conrad Jones, Gaffney; Sheriff Zeb Welchel, Gaffney; Superintendent of Education John C. Fowler, Gaffney; Mr. John Pitts, Lake Lure, N. C.

Mr. Forest Sanlan and his Cherokee Falls string band furnished fine music. We had the Cherokee Falls school teachers with us—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Fultz, Misses Carrie Ann Gaffney, Gem Westbrooks, Lucile Eison, Elizabeth Logan and little Miss Geneva Wood, mascot.

The tables were loaded with o'possum, squirrel, rabbit, quail, wild duck—96 of these little creatures—and 35 pounds of catfish right out of Broad River that flows by our little mountain village, and furnishes power for our mill.

Mesdames C. S. Wood, L. W. Brown, W. R. Stepp, C. F. Grant, D. A. Patterson, and B. B. Beam assisted by Mr. Henry Maynor, did the cooking and serving for 75 of us. Everyone had all that was wanted and a lot

left. W. R. Stepp, president of the club knows how to make a success of such occasions. He asked for and received a rising vote of thanks for the ladies' efficient service and such a grand supper.

Mrs. R. E. Fultz, in behalf of the teachers, expressed appreciation for the privilege of being with us.

A play at the school house, was announced for Friday night, the proceeds to be used for the library.

Officers of the Booster Club are: W. R. Stepp, president; C. F. Grant, vice-president; L. W. Brown, treasurer.

C. F. GRANT, *Publicity Chairman.*

#### Monroe, Ga.—Monroe Cotton Mills

Superintendent J. R. Donaldson, is another gentleman who it is an inspiration to visit. He says he has never missed a copy of the Southern Textile Bulletin, which stands at the head of the list, with him.

I had the pleasure of meeting his charming wife, who superintends the sewing room in the overall factory at Commerce.

Monroe Cotton Mills make sheeting, sateens and drills. Seventeen cards, and continuous card strippers have recently been installed. J. H. Perkins is overseer carding; J. L. Allen is spinner; J. F. Tony, weaver. His daughter, Miss Margaret Tony, one of the prettiest girls we've seen has promised to send occasional news items.

W. A. McDonald, overseer cloth room, has been with this mill 36 years, and Guy H. Wallace, master mechanic, has been here all his life. Such loyalty deserves especial attention. Efficiency is a great asset, but one can be efficient and not be loyal. A loyal person will give the best they have and are, and they are generally efficient.

E. P. Milligen is among the progressives in this mill—so is E. C. Stepp, second hand in weaving.

We were glad to have with us, Mr. Clark's editorial about Paul Blanshard, for Superintendent Donaldson was anxious to get it—having misplaced that issue of the Bulletin.

#### Jefferson, Ga.—The Jefferson Mills

Real "Georgia gentlemen" at this place—the kind that extend the glad hand, and a smile of welcome to visitors. And this mill runs day and night, so everybody is happy.

The product is osnaburg, fancies, dress goods, furniture upholstering, sheeting, drills, canton flannel,—and 24 looms on waste.

Superintendent A. L. Rowland has the genuine love and respect of all who work for him. The overseers are all thoughtful, kind and helpful and some of them have been here many years.

S. L. Sword, overseer carding and spinning, escorted me all over the nice mill, and was truly good help in securing subscriptions. He has a right to be proud of his departments and his operatives. J. E. Mundy, card grinder, W. R. Sheridan, R. J. Manus and Ernest Shumate, section men, are among the progressives. W. H. Kirk, is overseer of waste spinning, and has a nice department. H. J. Daily is the efficient second hand.

W. H. Spratlin, overseer waste carding, must have been in hiding, for he could not be found.

U. H. English is overseer weaving, with C. E. Tony, second hand. C. C. Greer, overseer the cloth room, and H. L. Garrison, master mechanic.

Sorry I failed to take note of the charming office girl's name. Was it Miss Wilson? Anyhow, she's a "Georgia Peach," and has my sincere thanks for her kindness.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer Roller Shop; can stop your flannels and cots from slipping; 18 years experience, can furnish references. D. R., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**POSITION** wanted as overseer warp preparation department. Experienced on white and colored goods. Competent to handle large job. Best reference present employer. B. F. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL**  
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.  
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

**FOR SALE**  
POMONA WATER LUBRICATED DEEP WELL TURBINE PUMPS featuring the Goodrich cutless rubber bearing. No leathers, valves or wearing rings to wear out. Eliminate that heavy pulling expense. Geo. A. Westbrook, Distributor, 404 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7379.

### For Sale

We have recently purchased Dye House Machinery consisting of One Six Warp Cocker Continuous System Warp Indigo Dyeing Equipment, and Two Morton Beam Dyeing Machines complete. Condition of all of this Machinery guaranteed equal to new, and can be purchased and installed by us at a low price.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Company  
Gastonia, N. C.

## Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

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### Approve Cotton As Baling

Endorsement by European millmen of American cotton cloth baling was reported by N. S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association in a letter to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, made public recently. Mr. Pearse enclosed with his letter to the Institute head a copy of the letter he had sent to Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, telling of the resolution adopted by the recent meeting of the International Cotton Committee in Wiesbaden.

### Christmas Holiday Fares

#### Southern Railway System

##### Announces

**Greatly Reduced Round Trip Fares for the Xmas Holidays**

**One Fare Plus 1/3 Fare For The Round Trip**

Round trip fares from Charlotte, N. C. to some of the principal points.

Washington, D. C.	\$18.15
Atlanta, Ga.	12.48
Birmingham, Ala.	20.48
Chattanooga, Tenn.	18.48
Knoxville, Tenn.	13.18
Asheville, N. C.	6.95
Winston-Salem, N. C.	4.00
Greensboro, N. C.	4.51
Raleigh, N. C.	8.35
Durham, N. C.	7.12
Goldsboro, N. C.	10.08
Greenville, S. C.	5.12
Spartanburg, S. C.	3.60
Columbia, S. C.	5.20
Charleston, S. C.	11.10
Augusta, Ga.	9.19
Jacksonville, Fla.	20.20
Richmond, Va.	13.59
Norfolk, Va.	16.75
High Point, N. C.	3.79
Hickory, N. C.	3.66
Salisbury, N. C.	2.12

Round trip tickets on sale to all points Southeastern States, December 16th to 25th inclusive, final limit midnight, January 6th, 1932.

Ask Ticket Agents about CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY fares to points in the North, West and Southwest.

For further information and sleeping car reservations call on Southern Railway agents or address:

R. H. GRAHAM  
Division Passenger Agent  
Southern Railway Passenger Station,  
Charlotte, N. C.

# Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the  
business paper  
helps to save*

"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.



THIS SYMBOL identifies an ABP paper . . . It stands for honest, known, paid circulation; straight-forward business methods, and editorial standards that insure reader interest . . . These are the factors that make a valuable advertising medium.



And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

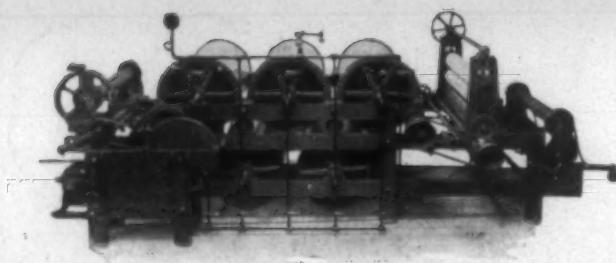
Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.

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The new Johnson 5-Cylinder Sizer for rayon, celanese and spun silk has nearly double the drying capacity of the 3-cylinder Johnson. This makes for faster sizing—at lower temperatures. The sinuous, undulating motion of the warps in passing over and under five cylinders at low temperatures, keeps the yarn softer and more pliable and permits the yarn to retain its full strength.

In short, when you use this machine production is speeded, costs are lowered and the quality of both the warp and finished cloth is greatly enhanced.

Regardless o' the number of looms you may have, it will pay you to get complete details regarding this machine. In most cases the Johnson 5-Cylinder Sizer has paid for itself, with a handsome profit, the very first year it was installed.

*Write for our illustrated broadside—C-6.*

## CHARLES B. JOHNSON

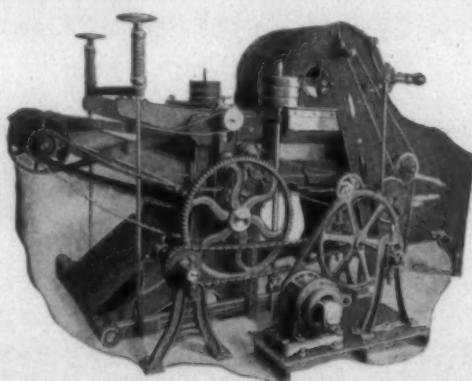
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